CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,338—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st Aug.
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA		4,924	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,508	in January 1902.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4,766	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Boule	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Aug. at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tope	16th September.
S. S. SULTAN	2,824	Scharfe	30th "

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 933.

TREACHER & CO. LD., FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.
WRITING CASES, WRITING DESKS, WRITING CABINETS.
SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES, POCKET BOOKS.
LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CABINETS, TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.
JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS, FITTED BAGS, FANS.
COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

John Roberts & Co.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

THE
SUNFLOWER MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE A
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the
ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND,
(JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL).

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
Major P. T. CLARK and OFFICERS
the STRING BAND of the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry
Under the direction of
Mr. F. BRADLEY
WILL FORM THE ORCHESTRA.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Opening Chorus .." Down the River"....M. Hobson.
The TROUPE.
Song ....." I'll be your sweetheart" .....Harry Dacre.
Mr. G. A. ANTHONY.
Song (Comic)....." The Whistling Coon"...S. Rasburn.
Mr. B. DEFRECE.
Song ....." The Blind Boy" .....G. W. Moore.
Master L. P. BRADLEY.
Song (Comic) ....." Nursery Rhymes"...Mark Sheridan.
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.
Song ....." The Bell-ringer" .....W. Vincent Wallace.
Mr. GEO. COPPARD.
Song (Comic) ....." K. I. double S. Kiss"...Edmund Forman.
Mr. R. P. PICKERING.
Song ....." As your hair grows whiter" .....Harry Dacre.
Mr. A. CARNALL.
Closing Chorus....." Good Night"..... A. Scott Gatty.
The TROUPE.

PART II.

Instrumental Sextett..... "The Darkies' Patrol".
Messrs. HIGGINS, SPENCER, PICKERING, HOGAN, PENNINGTON, and SMITH.
Stump Oration ....." Man and other Animals" .....
Mr. B. DEFRECE.
Vocal Quartette ..." Mama's in de cold ground" .....S. C. Foster.
Messrs. COPPARD, ANTHONY, BETT and SMITH.
Song and Dance .." Looking for a coon like me" .....G. Le Brun.
Mr. R. P. PICKERING.
Violin Solo ....." Chant de la Bergere"..Max Schroter.
Corporal LANE.

FARCE:
"THE MISHAPS OF CAESAR CRUM"

PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
PLAN AT SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., that day being a public holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments' Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed CHARGE of my office. The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Captain J. J. RAFFORD is from THIS DATE CANCELLED.

J. B. MACFADYEN,
Surveyor to the British Consulate for the Survey and Registry of Shipping.
20, Hummum Street, 26th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of Messrs. MEGHJI MULJI & Co., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m. in our Office, at No. 4 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, when Messrs. Ramdas Ranchodas, Bhuderbhai Surchand, Lalubhai Gulabchand Malukchand and Hemraj Lakhmidas, Trustees of the Composition deed, dated 9th June, 1901, will explain the present state of the estate of the said Meghji Mulji and Co. and will seek advice from the creditors as to what further steps should be taken for winding up the said estate.—Dated the 26th day of August, 1901.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Attorneys for the said Trustees.

RE LATE FIRM OF ABDOOL KARRIM LATIFF AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit, being suit No. 573 of 1901, has been filed in the High Court of Bombay by our client, ABDOOL KARRIM LATIFF, against his partners OOSMAN CASSUM and THAKURSEY BHAGWAN, for the purpose of having it declared that the said partnership is dissolved from the 21th instant, being the date of the plaint, and for accounts, and the Court has granted an Interim Injunction restraining the said defendants from interfering with the property and affairs of the firm, and Mr. N.C. MACLEOD, Official Assignee, has been appointed Receiver to take charge of all the property, assets books and papers of the firm.

All persons, therefore, are hereby warned from dealing with the said defendants, or either of them, in respect of the property and affairs of the said firm.

All persons being indebted or possessing any property of the firm are hereby required to pay such debts, and hand over such property to the said Receiver.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1901.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & CO.
(Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 19 OF 1900.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DIOGO DOMINGOS QUINY, late of Worlee Bombay Christian Inhabitant, deceased.

JOHN DOMINGOS QUINY and PETER MIRANDA ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
CATHARINE, widow of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property, dated 21st day of August, 1901, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs in the following Property at the instance of the Defendant. All those seven several pieces or parcels of Batty fields situate, lying and being at Mingoot Mandli near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 68610 eight thousand six hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under following Nos.:—

Plot No.	Collector's Old Nos.	Collector's New Nos.	New Survey Nos.	Area.
1	333	12871	3-2925	690
2	3 3	12345	2-2769	735
4	95	12909	3-2902 2769	1397
5	94,362	1-008	...	1965
6	183	12124	...	1560
8	245	12385	1-2925	2137
9	109,181,332	A-12023	107-2827	516
				8810

and which said several pieces are bounded on or towards the East by the Bat[illegible] fields of Jokin Dessora, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Batty fields of Agri Dhondoo, and on the South by a public passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges,—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1901.

N. W. KEMP,
Acting Asst. Commissioner.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Upcountry Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD PLATTERS—Fine electroplated mounts with wood centres Rs. 16 and Rs. 20. In case containing Platter, Fork, Toasting Fork and Bread Knife, Rs. 38.—MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR of No. 9 Church Gate Street, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Directly open on three sides to West, North, and East: Rent Rs. 110. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED, for three or four months, from 1st September, a DESIRABLE AIRY FLAT, on Apollo Reclamation. Europeans only. Apply No. "610" care of this paper.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FINE QUALITY, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 24 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

SOFT-FRONTED Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs, White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, Latest Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the Thumb, polished with a cloth. Rs. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural Tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being "practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VISITING CARDS 100 superior, one line, with plate, Gent's Rs. 3; Ladies Rs. 3-8. Printing and supplying 100 cards, Gents' Re. 1; Ladies Rs. 1-4. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co. Poona City.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English [illegible] Year including Postage.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 350 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EIGHTEEN LOTS of Teak, Satin and black wood off cuttings well seasoned suitable for furniture making, carriage building, &c., also some scrap deal and teak wood. For particulars and forms of tender apply to the Chief Storekeeper Parel or Wharf Superintendent Colaba.

R. WOOLLCOMBE.
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 17th August, 1901.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rupees THIRTY LAKHS Four per cent. Debentures guaranteed by Government under Sec. 80 of the Act, repayable in 60 years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rupees 30 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes "inter alia" a provision (S. 80) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures the Accountant-General of Bombay or other officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

These Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 6th September 1901 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Bank of Bombay or by such other Agents as the Trustees may appoint.

Two per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application and a further 5 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before 31st December 1901. Interest to accrue from date of actual payment of the full amount allotted.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and both deposits will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up as above stated.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on the 6th September 1901 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board,

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE.
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

"AN HONEST TALE SPEEDS BEST, BEING PLAINLY TOLD"!

WE have been given to understand that some interested persons who set themselves up as "Madon & Co., Chemists" give the people to understand that their firm was the original and ours is a new concern, and opened in opposition to their business. This is entirely untrue, and misleading, and we claim without the least fear of being contradicted that ours is the

ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1872

by the present Proprietor of our firm, MR. B. S. MADON. This is a well-known fact that in establishing the name of "MADON—CHEMISTS" and make it widely known, we had spared no pains and expenses, and with our unceasing efforts the name of "MADON'S PHARMACY" made a Popular House-hold word with the Public of India; and as it always happens that some o the Employees of the Original firm (who were obliged to separate from the services of the old firm) having "MADON" as their surname, set up a business under the style and title of "MADON & Co.," thereby directly or indirectly many of our customers were led to understand that their firm was the original one or a Branch thereof. We hereby most respectfully beg to request you not to take any firm by a name similar to ours into your consideration as our own, and to give credulence to any reports made by these interested parties against us. We are compelled to give this explanation to our Patrons and the Public to prevent them from being imposed upon.

Further we beg to request you to kindly send all communications to us as noted below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise by confusion in names.

☞ OURS is the FIRST SHOP as you enter ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET from the Crawford Market.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
The Original Madon's Pharmacy, Estd. 1872.
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple ...50	24		13
With Cure 50	24		13
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent,
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application. Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED. BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial Places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 26.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24th hours ending Saturday, 24th August :—

Cotton	734 bales.
Wheat	449 cwts.
Linseed	1,978 ,,
Rapeseed	8,773 ,,
Gingellyseed	77 ,,
Poppyseed	504 ,,
Groundnuts	22 ,,
Castorseed	1,755 ,,
Rice	1,381 ,,
Myrabolams	496 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUG. 26.

EXCHANGE.

The continued absence of bills makes our closing rates rather easier for Bank paper, most of the Banks refusing to sell at 1s. 4d. Demand. But the rate can still be obtained in one or two quarters. Three months sight credits are quoted 1s. 4 5-32d. with scarcely any bills offered for sale. Forward rates are unchanged. We quote for ready :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d. to 1-. 3 31-32d.
4 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do ,, France	199 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143 1-2
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate has remained unchanged the whole day at 96 3-4 for Friday's settlement and 96 11-16 for 30th September.

COALS.

A sale of 1,000 tons Singarini, January to June delivery, is reported at Rs. 13-12.

FREIGHT.

The market is very quiet with scarcely any transactions reported. We quote 15s. open ports September to December and 15s. 6d. January to May. A line has been offered at 15s. March to May but refused by sellers.

SEEDS.

The tone of this market is very quiet with scarcely any business reported. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-13 ready, Rs. 9 for April and Rs. 8-14 1-2 April-May. Brown Cawnpore and Delhi Rapeseed Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 ready and Rs. 6-12 April-May nominal. Poppyseed is Rs. 9-2 with little doing. Castorseed Rs. 34 unchanged. The position of Gingelly is also unchanged with no business passing.

COTTON.

The steady advance in New York makes sellers in our local market firm, but buyers are not inclined to follow any advance on current quotations and business is restricted. The Mills buy requirements quietly and shippers are not in the market. The Satta market is unchanged with nothing doing The following are sellers quotations.

Bengals, F. G.	Rs. 172 15-25	Jan.
Khandesh F. G.	,, 175	do
Broach M. G. Good	212 13-25	March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Silver quiet.

Good bar 27 13-32.

The Manchester market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 5-8
3 per cent. Reales	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSAID, AUG. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived here to-day.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay, on the 25th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer DeBalduino which left Bombay, for Genoa on the 18th instant, arrived at Aden this morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kinshin Maru left Shimonoseki for Bombay on 25th instant.

STICKING UP A BANK.

THE MANAGER WOUNDED.

ONE OF THE ROBBERS SHOT.

"The Melbourne Age" of Aug. 7 has the following:—The Henty branch of the Bank of New South Wales was the scene of an attempted robbery at 7 o'clock last evening. Two masked men, armed with revolvers, entered the premises from the main street, met the accountant in the passage, and forced him into the manager's room, pointing a revolver at him the while. The manager, Mr. Lamport, who was quietly reading at the time, was also covered with a revolver and told to "keep quiet." Mr. Lamport put his hand in a drawer under the table, drew his revolver from it, and fired two shots. Almost simultaneously one of the men fired, and the bullet struck Mr. Lamport in the right breast, the bullet passing almost through him and embedding itself in his back. The robbers dropped on their knees as Mr. Lamport fired and crawled out, disappearing in the darkness of the night. No trace could be found of Mr. Lamport's two bullets, and it is believed that one of them took effect. Nothing was taken from the bank.

Two brothers named Minton have been arrested by Constable Hamilton and Graham within a mile of the town. They were in bed at the time. The elder brother was wounded, being shot through the right arm and also in the right side. The bullet has been extracted from the bank manager's back, and he is progressing favorably. Great excitement prevails at Henty among the townspeople. The capture of the prisoners was a clever and prompt one. The wounded man was sent to Albury Hospital by goods train.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

341-01—Houghton and Byrne—The Bombay Tramway Company vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit.

47-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Natnagir vs Ganpatgir Santookgir—Jehangir and S.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

159-99—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

125-01—Framji and D—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Ramkrishna Jaykrishna and others—Maganlal and J and Mulji and H.

229-01—In person—Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapoorchand vs Manalalji Girdharlalji.

262-01—Smitham B and N—Hajee Mukhbil bin Abdul Rehman vs Syed Mo—ad bin Syed Hashim.

263-01—Smitham B and N—Hajee Mukbil bin Abdul Rahman vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Ali Alkayat.

268-01—Mirza and M—Hukimchand Shootajee and others vs Kanaji Vithaji sed others—K B Mehta.

269-01—R N—Motabhoy Furshotam Morarji and another vs Mirza Ali Mahomed Shirazi.

429-01—Payne G S and M—Hajee Dawood Esmail vs Domiaico Bori.

462-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff vs Merwanjee Ghadiali and others.

469-01—Chitnis and M—Dajabhai Tapidas vs Canji Hirji and another—Little and Co.

473-01—Matabhai J and M—Nagindas Kapurchand vs Hajee Abu Bakoor and others.

474-01—Craigie L and O—John H N Graham and others vs The Tapidas Kirdass S and W Co, Ld.

475-01—Mantri and B—Virjibhoy Val Mahomed and another vs Shapurjee Sorabjee Pestonjee.

483-01—Smitham B and M—Nemchand Manockchand and another—Wadjee Hasanalee—In person.

485-01—Capts in and V—Govindjee Mathoo vs Padamsey Dhanjee and others—Matabhai J and M.

For Further Directions as Commissioner's Report.

192-00—Ardesher H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

157-01—Craigie L and O—Meghbai widow vs Javerabai alias Bachubai widow—E G and W.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayum Surafally vs Abdool Hoosen Kasodally and others—M J and M and S B and N (for postponement).

183-01—Kanga and P—Rampersad Bansidhur vs Vadilal Lahkichand and another—Mansukhlal D and J.

186-01—In person a pauper—Vishoba Fakerjee vs Nanabhoy Cushrath—In person.

195-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Santookbai widow and others vs Ramjee Gordan and others—Payne G S and M.

197-01—Rajelow G and W—Ranchordas Vundravandas vs Alli Mahomed Abdu and another.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 2-31 m, 9-24a. Low water, 8-7l m., 3-30a.

Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 3 p. m.

Novelty Theatre: Performance by the Sunflower Minstrel Troupe in aid of the All Saints' Nursing Fund, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p. m. A correspondent writes us intimating that it would be wise to abandon practice this week lest polo-players interfere with the cricket.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe via Marseilles, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French Mail s. s. "Ernest Simons," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a. m. on Thursday, the 29th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (Weather permitting).

March	Prodana Nevesta—Smetana
Overture	Concert—Titl
Song	The Lost Chord—Sullivan
Selection	From the Ballet Sylvia—Delibes
Valse	Mon Reve—Waldteufel
Polka	Bonne Bouche—Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The following lectures will be delivered at 6 p.m. in the Wilson College Hall in connection with the Wilson College Literary Society Annual Lecture Series:—Wednesday, 28th August:—Rev. R. Scott, M.A; Subject:—"The Element of Wit in Literature"; President—Dr. J. Pollen, M.A., LL.D., I.C.S. Saturday, 31st August:—Prof. J. Nelson Fraser, M.A.; Subject:—"Liberalism;" President:—Rev. R. Scott, M.A. Tuesday, 3rd September:—Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton; Subject:—"The Legend of Roncevalles"; President:—Hon. Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice. Thursday, 5th September:—Rev. N. MacNicol, M.A., B.D.; Subject:—"Robert Browning"; President:—Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY.—The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company in Church Gate Street, Mr. Runchhoddas Tribhovandas presiding. The meeting received and adopted the directors' report for the year ending 30th June last. From the report it appeared that the company made a net profit of Rs. 6,825-7-0, and had a balance of Rs. 3,690-0-7, which the meeting resolved to use as follows: Rs. 3,243 for paying a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent; Rs. 300 for bonus to the company's employes, and Rs. 147 to be carried forward to next year's account. The meeting re-elected Mr. B. J. Joseph Sethna as Director and appointed Mr. Nusserwanji B. Tschukra as an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 115.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—Yesterday the Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest in the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Francis Angelino De Aguiar, aged about 33, and residing at Matharpacady. The deceased's brother, in his evidence, stated that the deceased was a clerk in Hill, Grannan and Sons. He left the house at 10-15 a.m. yesterday, not saying where he was going. George Wallis, a private in the West York Regiment, said he saw the deceased yesterday evening at the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway. The witness was on the up-platform of the station, while the deceased was at the down level crossing gate, asking the gateman to let him pass. The gateman told him a train was coming, and tried to stop him, but the deceased drew the gateman back and took the wicket in a flying jump. As he alighted on his feet he stumbled and fell forward against the engine of the up-train, which was slowing into the station. The deceased was thrown ahead about fifteen feet on to the up line by the engine. Then the whole train passed over him. The driver of the engine was on the left side of the train, and so he could not see what happened. When the train had passed off, the deceased was seen lying between the metals of the up line with his feet and his left arm smashed. At that time the deceased could not speak. The witness noticed that the deceased smelt strongly of liquor. Mr. William Baillie George, the House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said the deceased died at 5-40 p.m. All his ribs on the left side, had been fractured, and the death was caused by the shock. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by the shock following serious injuries caused by his being accidentally knocked down by a train.

DEFAMATION CASE AT CAWNPORE.

MR. HOFF AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. Hoff against Surendra Nath Bannerjee, editor of the "Bengalee" came before Mr. Charles at Cawnpore on Friday. Mr. Harrison appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Trilokya Nath Bannerjee and Mr. Forbes, Pleader, for the defence. Mr. Hoff was cross-examined, and declared that he had been tried in a case brought against him in April by Ram Pairi who complained she was decoyed by his men to the depot and was kept there eight days; that she had been denuded of her ornaments by his men in his presence. Emigration agents were forbidden to recruit Brahmins. Ram Piari said she was a Brahmin. He could not say whether if a high caste woman was confined in a house against her will it was an outrage. He would not call it an outrage if a woman was touched and ornaments taken off her hands. The word outrage used above was improper outrage! It meant to rape and nothing more, where a woman was concerned. He objected to the word outrage in connection with this case, because it could only mean rape.

Tasa Prosunna Mittra, manager of the "Bengalee," said Surrendra Nath Bannerjee went to Simultala on the 15th April, and returned about the middle of June. The sub-editors were acting during his absence, and he had no hand in the conduct of the paper. He was in Calcutta for a few hours on April 26th, on his way to Midnapore, arriving between 3 and 4 in the morning, the "Bengalee" went to press between 3 and 5 in the morning. The mofussil edition was post-dated. Slips were printed four times in the day. The article was not a telegram, but a summary of the telegram that appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Witness opened the paper at one o'clock, after seeing Surendra Nath Bannerjee off. He marked the telegram, and sent it in to the sub-editors to do what seemed best to them. Surendra Nath Bannerjee did nothing on the 26th with reference to the paper. Witness did not know which of the four sub-editors was responsible for the slip. He could swear that Surendra Nath Bannerjee never saw the rough copy before it went to press. Witness did not see rough copy. No apology was sent to Mr. Hoff.

A SUIT BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling gave judgment at the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, in the suit brought by the P. and O. Company, against Ebrahim Currimbhoy Nanjee, to recover Rs. 2,475 for an alleged breach of contract by the defendant, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the P. and O. Company, while Mr. Branson and Mr. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship held that the defendant's contention that he had contracted for an early December shipment was untenable. The word "early," applied to shipment, meant that it was to be a prompt shipment. There was default on the defendant's part. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,475 and costs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain, J. L Parfitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Barrow Mr C A	Jennings Mr Maid
Creagh Capt	Jeffries Mr J F
Carey Mr W L	Kendrick Mr N
Cartwright Capt	Kennedy Mr J
Clarke Mr J	Kincaid Mr G A
Curli Major C	Lewis Mr J H
Divatia Mr	Mackinlay Mr D
Duffus Mr J C	Mardon Mr E J
Ellis Mr S	Orr Mr C
Fowler Lt S	Packard Capt and Mrs
Gillespie Mr A	Reeve Mr R
Gay Mr B & Mrs	Royle Mr
Gibb Mr H M & Miss	Sisson Mr A
Gibson Mr R	Stoddart Mr T
Heard D	Spencer Mr G R
Humphrey Mr R and Mrs	Vigne Mrs R A
Jeffries Mr F J	Wyndham Mr P
Jennings, Miss M C	Wright Mr K and Mrs

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. ASK any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. E. Vacha presiding.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that I have received a letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, for remarks on the representation from the Commissioner of Police in regard to the employment of additional Police for the residential quarters on the Apollo Reclamation. The Commissioner of Police in his representations states: "I have already had two representation calling attention to the want of Police posts in the Apollo Reclamation Estate which is under developments, and I think, considering the number of new buildings and hotels that are being built, that the necessity for additional police cannot be denied. The hotels, when completed, will necessitate the creation of two Public Conveyance Stands at each of which a Police post will be required to regulate the traffic. He further adds "the whole strength of the Fort Police is already distributed on fixed posts and other duties from which they cannot be taken. The Colaba Section, stretching from Wellington Pier to Colaba Point, has a strength of two European officers and 50 Natives for night and day duty. It is necessary that this force should be increased by 13 men, so as to provide three extra posts with three supervising petty officers for the locality that is represented by lower and middle Colaba, the part in fact that hitherto has been unoccupied, but is now being converted into streets and buildings. The matter was discussed with the Commissioner of Police and I have informed Government that for the present only two posts need be formed, requiring 6 men and 2 hat-cs naik-. The Hon Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that with reference to the above letter the Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation were of opinion that in view of the large addition to the police made in 1893 a re-distribution of the force in the City should suffice the police requirements on the Apollo Reclamation. Mr. Mehta said so far as the constitution of the police was concerned, the Corporation had nothing to do. They had only to put their hands into their pockets and give money. He, however, submitted that in view of the very large increase in the police force, it seemed to him that the force ought to suffice the requirements of the whole city.

Mr. Kazi seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

STATE OF STREETS AND ROADS.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw Master, seconded by Dr. Jehanghir J. Curseti, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report—(a) The number of mukadams, inspectors, scavengers and bigarees employed at present in each Ward for sweeping roads and removing refuse. Are they sufficient? (b) The number of mukadams and men employed for the removal of road-detritus (mud) in each Ward during the monsoon and in dry weather. Are they sufficient for keeping the roads clean, especially during the monsoon? (c) Is it not desirable to transfer the work of removing road-detritus from the Road Department to the Scavenging Branch of the Health Department? (d) Can the Municipal Commissioner suggest a better and a more economical way of sweeping the streets of the City and a more expeditious method of removing the collected street sweepings than those employed at present?

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps for preventing private practice equally to all the different medical officers under the Health Department so as to secure the proper performance of their Municipal duties with undivided attention."

Dr. Veigas seconded the proposition. Several members opposed the motion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what medical officers in the Health Department were full-time officers.

The amendment was adopted.

KITSON PETROLEUM LAMP.

Dr. Veigas proposed that the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Executive Engineer on the Kitson Petroleum Lamp, its suitability for the street lighting of the city, its relative cost as compared with gas and electricity, and its relative lighting power as compared with the above illuminants.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hasambhoy Visram asked if Dr. Veigas was going to make the Municipality a victim of the first experiment.

The motion was adopted.

REVISED VERNACULAR STANDARDS.

The following letter from the Secretary, Joint School Committee, was considered:—"I have the honour by direction of the Joint School Committee to forward herewith a copy of Revised Vernacular Standards for primary schools for the sanction of the Corporation under the terms of the Committee By law. The modifications embodied in the standards were originally proposed in a memorandum, which was prepared by the acting Secretary for submission to the Educational Conference held last year in Bombay.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, it was resolved that the above letter be referred to a committee, with a request that they would examine the revised vernacular standards for primary schools, framed by the committee, and report their opinion thereon to the Corporation.

MOTION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil had given notice to move the following proposition:—"(a) That the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the 4th instant to my proposition under Item No. 87 of the Agenda Paper for the month of June as to production of certain papers relating to the water taxation was "ultra veres," and that the ruling of the President that such amendment was in order was wrong. (b) That the action of the Corporation in rejecting my proposition under the said item No. 87 for production of certain papers under Corporation's Resolution No. 950, dated the 29th April 1901, and confirmed by resolution of May 1901 is "ultra veres" and unjustifiable."

The President: I rule Item No. 82 out of order.

Mr. Hormusji: Without hearing me, Sir.

The President: Yes.

Mr. Hormusji: Surely you are bound to hear me.

Mr. President: No.

Mr. Hormusji: There is a notice of motion, and I ask you again to hear me. You will be justified in ruling it out of order after hearing it, but not before.

The President: The notice is out of order and I will not allow you to speak.

Mr. Hormusji: I must have a hearing, that is all I can say.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

A SCHEME is under consideration by the Trustees of the Indian Museum to abolish the expensive office of the Trustees and to allow the work to be managed by the Librarian of the Museum. The scheme was formally brought before a meeting of Trustees recently to be cast into shape before being forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. It is understood that Mr. Risley, Chairman of the Trustees, has already approved of the more important points of the scheme in consultation with the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton was engaged at the High Court yesterday in hearing the suit brought by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation in respect of the proposed purchase of the company's property and business by the Corporation. The plaintiffs asked that their rights under Bombay Act, I, of 1874, may be ascertained and declared; that it may be declared that the average profits mentioned in clause 30 of the Act are the gross receipts of their business after deducting the cost of getting the same; and that, in particular, it may be declared that the interest paid by the plaintiffs in respect of the debentures ought not to be deducted from the gross receipts. Plaintiffs also asked that the average profits for the three years next preceding the purchase by the Corporation may be ascertained by the Court; and that it be declared that the Corporation is not entitled to possession of the plaintiffs' property or business until the purchase money for the same has been paid; and, further, that the plaintiffs are entitled to enjoy the rents and profits, and to carry on the business, for their own benefit until the day when the payment is made. Plaintiffs also asked the Court to determine at what date the Corporation becomes a purchaser of their property and business on the giving of the notices on the 11th, 12th, and 13th March, 1901. In the written statement of defence it was urged that no questions of law had as yet arisen between plaintiffs and defendants, as suggested by the plaintiffs. Defendants had never yet contended that the interest paid on the debentures must be deducted from the profits; and no question had yet arisen as to what date was to be fixed as the date of purchase, or as to when the ownership of the tramway properties passed to the Corporation, etc. It was submitted that this suit was altogether premature, and had been filed merely for the purpose of delaying the completion of the purchase. Arguments in the case were heard during the day, and further hearing was adjourned.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INGENUE.

[LETTERS from Miss Margaret Ardent, conveying her impressions of India to Miss Violet Steady of 110, Airlie Gardens, S. W.] and reprinted in the "Pioneer":—

FOURTH LETTER.

Nautchpur, 21st January.

DARLING VI,—I have been to several dances since I last wrote, and I have enjoyed them so. I have got to know all the 100th B. L. men, and they do dance beautifully, and always ask me for as many as I will give them. Certainly the Marshires aren't so interesting. One of the B. L. Major Macleod, is rather curious. I suppose one would call him a cynic, but I think he puts some of it on in pretence, and he is really very nice and kind. He hates lots of people and thinks they are hypocrites, which must be very uncomfortable. There is a lady here named Maitland, whom he calls a snake. I asked him how he could say so, for she is so kind and says such pleasant things to everyone. He said: "That's merely a retaining fee to try and prevent your taking a brief on the side of her enemies, but she is never even civil to me, so thank heaven, I can abuse her with a clear conscience." Then he calls Eva Percival-Jones, whom most people think so pretty, "an ogling, husband-hunting puss," and altogether he is so very particular that I don't think he can have much pleasure out of people, but when I told him so he said it was better to have the truth.

It is curious, Vi, how soon one learns some things. When first father told me I must be more careful with men, I couldn't think how, but now I know at once when they are going to bother about things,—you know what I mean,—and begin making love. And after what father said of course I try to stop them. Two boys in the Mershires, really "little" boys, Vi, almost out of the nursery, who couldn't be the least interesting to me, began on different days, and I managed beautifully. But sometimes, as you must know yourself, they "won't" be stopped, and then what can one do? Last week Major Macleod began in the same way, and I nearly cried, and said: "Oh! do stop, for I like you so very much and you'll spoil it all." And he said: "My dear little girl" (which no one has ever called me before, except father, and it made me feel so queer), "My dear little girl, I wouldn't worry or distress you for the world, but I must just know whether there's any hope you could ever care for me." So I shook my head and said, "No." Then he asked very gently was there anyone else to make me so certain, and I said: "I don't think there's anyone else, but I'm not sure myself." And more than that, Vi, I really could not say, for I don't know, and you mustn't ask, please, either. It seems to me very difficult to know what one *does* feel. I like so many men, but I don't want to be married yet. Then Major Macleod stroked my hair and said I mustn't think our friendship was spoilt, for he was always my friend and loved and honoured me more than life. Don't you think it's dreadfully sad and like something in a book? I nearly cried myself to sleep, but I really could not help it and I was very glad when he went away on leave, as it made things more comfortable again.

I feel sometimes that I am not telling you properly about India, but I know you are more interested in people than scenery, and besides there is really no scenery round Nautchpur. It is all flat and rather brown, and all the places we passed in the train were much the same. Father says I must wait till he takes me to the Himalayas, and he wants us to go to Kashmir, but mamma wants to go to Simla, and I must say I think it would be nicer, though I can imagine Kashmir being very delightful, too, if we arranged a pleasant party. Anyway father is going to take ten days, and show me Agra and Delhi, which I shall like.

I have heard several times from Captain Ottley, who writes the most awfully nice letters. I just told father as I thought I must, but he said nothing, only put on what I call his Bluebeard look. I must not forget to tell you that that hateful Secretary man,—his name is Cookmire,—proposed for me to mamma. I call it most silly, as if I were a last century French girl, or not old enough to speak for myself. Of course I refused him, though mamma fussed rather and said he drew ever two thousand rupees a month, but father said I was quite right to please myself, and I hope he will always think so.

I have not worn nearly all my things yet. Mamma is making me keep three frocks and hats quite fresh for the Lucknow "week," which we are going to spend with Lady James Trent. It comes off next month, and I am looking forward to it very much; I believe people come to it from all parts of India. If we go to Simla, mamma says we must have a lot of new clothes out from Celine. We have two "dhirzies" (tailors, as you will remember from the Jungle book), who work all day in the verandah mending our clothes and making new white skirts and blouses, which is very necessary, as the "dhobie" is always destroying them, and the "ayah" is perfectly helpless with a needle, almost worse than I am myself. But, of course, one wouldn't trust "dhirzies" to make proper smart dresses.

One very funny thing about the people here is the extraordinary interest they take in affairs which are no concern of theirs. They try to interfere, too, which makes me boil over with rage. One way they have is of getting up picnics and riding parties, and positively hurling me at the head of some particular young man, so that in common politeness I am bound to devote myself to him for the time being. Then when they themselves have forced on this situation they go about with significant smiles and nint that we're engaged, or even ask straight out if they may congratulate us, which, of course, is most embarrassing to the man especially if he hasn't proposed and awkward for me in either case. In fact it seems a positive pain to them to leave one alone. The elder ladies have a trick which I call most impertinent, though I suppose they mean well, of giving me good advice which I don't at all want. And they all advise differently. One of them comes up in a great-aunty fashion and says she knows I mean no harm, but a young girl's reputation is so easily breached upon, and don't I think I had better not play tennis so often with Captain Smith. Then another starts off with a brisk modern manner and says she's so glad to see I've followed the example of my American cousins (its no use assuring her that I have no American cousins) and have cast off the prejudices which trammel the relations of so many young girls with men. So you see, Vi, it is impossible to please them all, and as I don't want to be rude, the best thing seems to smile and agree with everyone and then please oneself. I only hope it is not dishonest, for I am sometimes afraid I am deteriorating, and do things we should have disapproved of at school. I don't go to church quite so often as I used, for somehow church is not a nice out here as it is at home, I think, but I am not sure that it is right. However I don't worry much, and I have a lovely time, though I feel much older. Of course one must expect that, and I shall be nearly eighteen quite soon you know.

Now, darling Vi, good-bye, I shall write as soon as I can tell you about our Lucknow visit and summer plans. I do nope it will be Simla.—Ever your loving.

MAGGIE.

THE inhabitants of the Chin Hills seem to be gradually settling down and getting civilised, observes a contemporary. The report for last year shows that there was no disturbance of any consequence within the borders of British territory. Some Peya Chins beyond the border have been cattle-raiding, and the local officers recommended a punitive expedition. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, intends to try the effects of less extreme measures, and hopes that they may be brought to reason "by prohibiting their trade and intercourse with the villages within our borders." It is the old dispute between the advocates of a blockade and those who favour a punitive expedition, with which we are so familiar on the north-west frontier. The peaceable disposition of the Chins is shown by the fact that they allowed the census to be taken without a disturbance, though, indeed, it was necessary to carry out the work under armed force. The disarmament is now practically finished, and in some cases guns are being given to the villages when their supply is not sufficient for their needs. Evidence of the satisfactory nature of the disarmament may perhaps be found in the fact that in one village brawl a combatant was reduced to using a hairpin, which, however, he wielded with such effect as to produce fatal results. Mr. Fowler, however, does not regard this incident as particularly regrettable, as the victim "was always a morose and sullen man." Another morose and sullen man was Ngun Seo, the headchief of Paipa, who indulged in the unamiable habit of biting off his subjects' ears. However, he bit off one too many, and is now cooling his heels in Myingyn Jail after having shown "considerable surprise" that so big a personage as he should be punished at all. The Chins seem rapidly to be gaining confidence in our rule. They make splendid coolies and excellent policemen, and they are learning to appreciate the benefits of British justice and British medicine. "They are also gradually forsaking their national attire and have commenced clothing their person decently."

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
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Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST PLANTERS.

THE hearing of the charges of murder, &c., brought against Ian Henry Baillie, Norie McGowan, and Sonaya Pillay, was continued in the High Court Criminal Sessions.

In addressing the jury on behalf of the Crown, the Advocate-General pointed out that the prosecution had made out a strong case against the accused. The testimony of the witnesses, who were all severely cross-examined, was unshaken in any substantial particular. In dealing with a large body of evidence, what the jury had to try was not the accuracy of any small portion of testimony but the accuracy of the whole body. He warned them not to attach great importance to any discrepancies in evidence, all of which were minor. He next criticised at some length the defence theory that the whole case was a police concoction.

Mr. Grant on behalf of Baillie urged that the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution were not minor discrepancies, but were of so important a nature that they would shake the faith of the jury in the prosecution and prove to them that this case had been most artfully manipulated by the police. Police manipulation was apparent even with reference to the cause of death. The suggestion as to kicking and beating with fists, which came at a later stage of the case, was one which was made by the police. If the jury disbelieved the theory of the prosecution as to the blows and kicks it would be destructive of the Hospital Assistant's story. If counsel could satisfy the jury that there were inherent improbabilities in the prosecution case then he could go the length of saying that accused were not guilty of the charges against them. The prosecution had failed to call all the available witnesses, while it was the duty of the Crown to have let in all available evidence, dispensing with those witnesses only who were likely to perjure themselves. There were two Hillmen and some relations of deceased who had been vouchsafed but whom the Advocate-General had failed to call. Mr. Grant next commented upon the evidence for the prosecution and pointed out that, if it was the desire of the first and second prisoners to keep the matter quiet, was it consistent with their conduct in driving the widow out of the estate the very next day after the occurrence. If they wished to keep the matter quiet nothing was easier than to employ her as a coolie on the estate, and to have given her some hushmoney. The very fact that she was driven away proved positively that they were not conscious of any guilt at all. It was also consistent with the theory that no beating had taken place, but that the deceased died under circumstances which neither prosecution nor defence could explain. So far as the individual acts of the prisoners were concerned, the evidence as to the first accused taking part in the first beating was obscure. There was no evidence of an eye-witness as to his second beating, and there was only one witness who could speak to Baillie's connection with the third beating. If this was a case of culpable homicide how was Baillie's complicity to be determined. If he did not take part in the second and third beatings, it was plain Baillie could not have been guilty of murder, and he was not charged with abetment. When they came to the minor charges, each party was responsible for his individual acts, and unless there were charges of abetment of grievous hurt and of hurt it would be for the jury to differentiate between the acts of the accused in each of the beatings. From the evidence, it would be seen that the widow never saw Baillie take part in any of the beatings Irappu, who spoke to having seen Baillie take part in the third beating, was a police witness, who was given a status in this transaction to prove Baillie's connection with the beating. Counsel urged that the police were wrong in taking confessional statements from the third and fourth accused. The confessional statement of the third accused implicated the first and second accused more than himself. A man, who made a confessional statement did not occupy a better position than an approver, and before the jury could act upon the testimony of the confessing party implicating another, the same rule would be applicable to him as to an approver, viz., he must be corroborated from other sources. The object of the prosecution in attempting to prove that the rope and rattans had been destroyed was to attach guilty knowledge to the accused, but counsel could prove that this story of the destruction was purely the result of an after-thought.

In the result Baillie, the first prisoner, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; McGowan, the second prisoner, to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and Sonaya, third prisoner, servant of the first and second prisoners, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,640 tons, Captain A Calabrese, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pelawan, 2,995 tons, Captain J Chellew, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from London, 3rd August, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain A Mitis, will sail to-day, for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs D Mistry as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain H F Hill, cleared yesterday, for Mauritius via Coconada, with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Pelawan s	Chellew	London, Aug 3

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Moshtari s	Hill	Mauritius
	Gisela s	Calabrese	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Istrar, McKay, for Antwerp.
,, Trieste, Mitis, for Kobe.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—60 cases whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.
Nubia s—30 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Menzies s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co,
City of Perth s—81 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—75 cases slates, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sobrazo s—1 hogshead rum, C Palmer and Co.
Indian s—1 hogshead rum, C Palmer and Co.
Arabia s—68 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 35 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

D Balduino s—44 barrels lubricating oil, G T Podw

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MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

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FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries, and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26th AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Rain much needed generally.

Moolt an.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton healthy and budding.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Cotton plants flourishing. Rats are destroying plants in some villages.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally in western districts. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered.	84 25	79 81	83 38	71 83
Monday, 26th August	00 13	00 06	00 04	00 01
Total.....	84 38	79 87	83 42	71 84
Total fall to Aug 25, 1900	61 57	65 27	64 53	69 40
Total fall to Aug. 26, 1899	25 84	31 63	36 69	30 00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 25th August.....	0	20
Monday, 26th August	0	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Raipur and Jhansi, but has risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, and at Malegaon, Surat and Aurangabad. Gradients are much less steep than they have been of late.

Winds at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Raipur are cyclonic, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° cooler than usual in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore, and about 2° to 4° at Jhansi, Allahabad, Indore, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Malegaon Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The variations of the night temperature are in most cases generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a considerable rise at Agra, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras, and the sky is cloudy over nearly the whole country.

There has been rain in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, where little or no rain has fallen. The important falls are 5·4" at Jubbulpore, 1·84" at Mangalore, ·54" at Cawnpore and 1·22" at Saugor.

The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression whose centre lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Raipur. The weather is slightly unsettled and rain is likely in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The monsoon gradient is weak on the Malabar Coast and to the north of Karwar up to Bombay or Surat, and rain in light or moderate showers is like in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The depression at present shows a tendency to move in a north-north-westerly direction, but it is very likely that it will fill up as the barometer is rising in the surrounding districts.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·742
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	415
Fall of 16th	0·2
Total fall during month	12·99
" year	71·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following result:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	3	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	7	9	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panas wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbherwada...	16	5	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill.....	2	1	13
E Maragon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	0	4	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total.....	31	26	122
Total plague deaths to date.....	97,461	81,643	
Same date last year	17	7	222

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES, GRAMOPHONES,

And all fittings and records for the same kept in stock.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY.—August 19, at Westward Ho! Cotacamund, the wife of Lt E Buckley, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

COOKE.—August 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of F J Cooke, Indian Civil Service, of a son

HYDE-WOLLASTON.—August 9, at Chandernagore, the wife of A Hyde-Wollaston, P&W D (Accounts), of a son.

MANUK.—August 19, at 7, Moria Street, Calcutta, the wife of J Manuk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—BUCKLAND.—August 17, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, M A, Chaplain of Simla, Richard John Plaskett, younger son of the late J P Thomas of Warneford, Wilts, and of Calcutta, to Dorothy Elsie Mary, eldest daughter of Lt-Col and Mrs P A Buckland.

DEATHS.

McNEALE.—August 13, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, suddenly, Lieutenant-Colonel James Agnew McNeale, General List Infantry, late 8th Bengal Lancers, 2nd son of the late J McNeale, Esq, of Rush Park, near Belfast, aged 57 years.

PATTON.—August 22, at Egmore, of cholera, Noel Harold, the dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs J E Patton, aged 11 years and 4 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron.....	5 8 each.
2 pints "	7 8 "

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

"R. H."—The tents are already in position. Your suggestion should have been addressed to the committee of the Bombay Gymkhana, not to the Executive Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901.

THE BURMO-CHINA FRONTIER.

IT is a far cry from Peking to Yunnan, and those who would pose as authorities on Chinese affairs would have us believe that Southern China knows nothing of, and is not interested in, the proceedings in the north. If such be the case the coincidence that while affairs at Peking were disquieting the Burmo-Chinese frontier was disturbed is remarkable. Mr. Cholmeley's report on the past year records numerous rumours of hostile preparations across the border. That officer, like many others, hesitates to believe that the disturbances in the north had more than an incidental influence on the frontier. There were more intimate causes. First of those he enumerates was the Hpare affair; the second the attitude of the French in Yunanfu and the prevailing suspicion that the French would advance from the south into Yunnan in the cold weather of 1900-1901. The Hpare affair was discussed at the meeting of the 19th May, 1900, at Erh Tai Po, and it was agreed that the final settlement of the matter should be left to the respective Supreme Governments of the two Powers. But, as Mr. Cholmeley naively remarks, the loss of a hundred and twelve lives cannot be expected to increase the good-will of the Yunnanese for us, however far from breaking out into active hostility they may be. Upon the attitude of the French the report has much more to say, and it is held certain that the riot of Yunnanfu, in June of last year, and the suspicion of an intended French invasion, led to the embodiment of a local militia. As to the strength of this force, it has not yet been possible to obtain any definite information. It was presumably raised and organised by Le Shon Chang, formerly sub-prefect of Tengyueh, an alleged Anglophobe, and is said to be twenty-five thousand strong. That number seems to be quite adequate for all immediate and legitimate necessities, yet we are told that Le Shon Chang found less patriotic enthusiasm than he had hoped for a fact which furnishes an additional reason for restraining any latent desire to cross the frontier. Although the Viceroy of Yunnan is a Manchu, and favourably disposed towards the foreigner, the disturbances at Yunnanfu led to the departure of many Europeans resident in the province. Among these were four Roman Catholic priests, whose departure was not wholly voluntary, seeing that a Chinese escort accompanied them to the frontier. And they were followed by Mr. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, whose arrival in Bhamo "was not due to any sense of insecurity, but the decision of the Foreign Office for the present not to appoint a Consul at Tengyueh."

In support of his contention that the hostile feeling in Yunnan was never beyond control, Mr. Cholmeley cites the fact that Major Manifold was able at the end of July to cross Yunnan and take his rifles with him though his presence in Momein "produced something like a riot." The "emeute" of Chinese bad characters in Bhamo, we are assured, was directed against the Chinese trading community quite as much as against the British. But this time last year it was deemed prudent to formulate measures for the protection of the European community, and a place of refuge was provided. But on the principle that prevention is better than cure, it was mainly decided to ensure against an "emeute" by ridding Bhamo of the elements which made one possible. Chinese traders willingly supported the Commissioner in his action when under the Upper Burma Towns and Frontier Crossing Regulations all the Chinese in Bhamo were registered and the undesirables removed. As there is no possibility of unruliness arising among the more substantial Chinamen, remarks the Commissioner, such a course as is outlined above will, perhaps, be the death of the annual "Chinese scare" in Bhamo, the last of which appeared on 6th May last, and was as groundless as its predecessors. During the year reported on there was no intercourse between Chinese frontier officials and those of Myitkyina, except by letter, and relations—perhaps consequently—remained tranquil. What signs of restlessness manifests itself is on our side, and we notice a Yunnan correspondent in a China contemporary, to hand yesterday, calling out for assistance. "Is there," he asks "any means of impressing on the British Minister in Peking the necessity of appointing a Consul to Yunnanfu?" "While France appoints a Consul-General to that place," he writes, "England fools about and sends men to such out-of-the-way, useless places as Momein and Szemao. A nation that makes mistakes like this" he adds in anything but exemplary language, "will certainly get an ugly slap in the face one of these days." The Deputy Commissioner addressed the sub-prefect, of Tengyueh, three times with regard to offences committed by Chinese in British territory, or on British subjects, and always received courteous replies and promises of inquiry. Nothing was, however, done with regard to the settlement of the numerous claims by British Kachins against their kinsfolk and other Chinese across the frontier. These claims, it seems, have been added to during the year, especially in the matter of theft of mules and cattle. There is evidently a regular gang of thieves among the villages east of Sima, who come down as far as Kazu and Loisaw to steal mules, and have lifted a few almost from under the walls of Sima Fort. These claims cannot be settled or this depredation stopped, until officers from both sides meet, inquire, and enforce awards and punishments.

It is unfortunate that offences of this description cannot be forcibly dealt with. Large bodies of armed Chinese now and again cross the provisional border, north of the demarcated frontier, and entered British unadministered territory last year, it is reported. Chinese free-lances were called in by the Kumsas to assist them in again trying to subject the Kumlaos to their authority. The Chinese, it seems, were on one occasion surprised by the Kumlaos and lost six killed, whereupon more armed men where called in from China, and on their arrival the Kumlaos were harassed and some of their villages burnt. These Chinese were joined by ex-Myooks, Po Saw and Sima Wa, and it was commonly reported that the latter were trying to induce the Chinese and trans-N'maikha Kachins to join in invading British territory. There is believed to have been some probability in this story, and as Myitkyina has no defences, and can be reached by a large body of Kachins within a very short time from parts of the border from which information cannot be obtained, there was some apprehension lest the town should be attacked and found unprepared. The town was therefore hastily garrisoned by a force consisting of four companies of the 5th Burma Regiment, and one company of Burma Sappers and Miners were also stationed there. This apprehension, however, soon passed over, and, says the report, as the latest information is that all the Chinese have retired to their own side of the provisional border, no further alarms are likely to occur for the present. It was found necessary to make serious representations to the authorities at Tengyueh on the subject of the repeated incursions of the lawless border tribes, and the Minister has been appealed to. But, alas for these hopes, since the letter referred to was written, to quote Mr. Cholmeley's words, the Tsung-li-Yamen—to whom the Minister forwarded the letter—has passed out of existence, China has ceased to have a responsible Government, and the office of British Consul at Tengyueh is empty, and likely to remain so, for an indefinite time. In these circumstances we cannot but sympathise with the Commissioner in his desire to treat the transfrontier Kachins as "what they really are, and exact such punishment from them as will effectually prevent future depredations." His Excellency the Viceroy is to visit this part of the empire in his coming tour, and good results will probably accure.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE lot of British Indians as a whole in South Africa has never been a particularly enviable one, harrassed and bound down as they are by special laws which the South African Legislature has considered necessary for all coloured races, and although frequent attempts have been made to have the laws which press so heavily on them repealed, and afford them some amelioration, hitherto all efforts in this direction have proved unsuccessful. There are, however, now not wanting signs that the old order of things is about to change, and that some of their grievances, at all events, will be redressed. A Blue-book issued recently giving the papers relating to certain legislation of the late South African Republic affecting natives, together with the correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener and the High Commissioner, will have more than an ordinary interest for those people in India who have championed the cause of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa. There can be little doubt that British Indians employed in Natal as labourers have suffered under grievances which demand the fullest enquiry. The terms of the Natives' Pass Law, which are given in full, are extremely stringent. The correspondence was occasioned by a question asked by Sir Charles Dilke on March 5 with respect to the punishment for the infringement of the regulations, which are very complicated. Sir Charles Dilke's inquiry whether "lashes at discretion" may be inflicted for every second violation of the law, and whether every coloured workman found to be negligent might be punished by lashes not exceeding 25, was forwarded by the Colonial Secretary to the High Commissioner together with an inquiry as to the action which Sir A. Milner proposed to take. The gravity of the matter, it should be added, was increased by the fact that British Indians are subject to the Pass Law, a grievance, by the way, which presses heavily on the many Indian labourers in Natal, and is bitterly resented, not only by them, but by a large number of their fellow-subjects in India. Sir A. Milner replies by enclosing a copy of a proclamation abolishing the existing Courts and giving the regulations for governing the new tribunals. This, however, failed to satisfy Mr. Chamberlain, who telegraphed to Lord Kitchener on July 5: "Referring to your despatch, 17th May, penalties for being without pass and for enforcing contracts are very heavy. They are not only heavier than those in force, for instance, in West Indies with regard to coolies deserting, but provision for flogging is, I think, unparalleled in legislation of any part of the Empire, and I think you should instruct your legal adviser to consider whether provisions for flogging for failure to show pass and for breaches of a mere civil contract could not safely be repealed without waiting to consider other amendments of the law." It appears from the following passage in a telegram from Mr. Solomon to the Colonial Secretary on July 25: "I myself have grave doubts as to its validity, and I therefore advised Administrator to issue proclamation making Pass Law of same force and effect as if it had duly been confirmed by Volksraad before its first publication. Administrator consented to this proclamation and it was published in "Gazette" yesterday," that the so-called Pass Law was never a law at all, and the Chamber of Mines in wishing for the rigid enforcement of its regulations was trying to force on the British Administration a Penal Code as to the validity of which Mr. Solomon, the legal adviser to the High Commission, has grave doubts. Regarding the section in the same proclamation which refers to flogging, while it is evident that the stringency of the law as it stands on paper is largely relaxed, a wide margin is still left for this barbarous punishment. If the condition of British Indian labourers is to be ameliorated further legislation will be necessary in this respect.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution, issued yesterday, reviews the reports on the administration of the Bombay Forests, and draws especial attention to Mr. Betham's plan for dealing with the action of the river in Sind. Last year slightly more land was gained than lost, though erosion of the banks occurred to a greater extent than in previous years, a fact which is attributed to the low inundation and the consequent height of bank exposed to the undermining action of the stream. Mr. Betham, in his report, commented on this curious result, and offered a suggestion that a strip of land 60 feet wide be kept clear wherever the banks are high and most liable to erosion. As experience alone can show whether his plan will ensure improved results, it has been resolved to make the experiment, as both a diminished erosion and the saving of valuable timber are anticipated. As regards forest fires and their prevention, Government approves the suggestion of Mr. Hodgson that fire stations be established on high hills, and these are not only to be in the Southern Circle, but in all others. The returns of the out-turn of forest produce are not very satisfactory. Under every head a decrease in last year's figures is shown, the exploitation of bamboos, for example, having fallen off by over thirty per cent. It is hoped, however, that the promised re-organisation of the Dangs will result in some increase of revenue from bamboos. The value of the services rendered by the personnel of the Department in actual famine relief as well as in the grass operations is cordially recognised by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, and the resolution promises that these operations will be reviewed and the services of the officers engaged on them will be more particularly acknowledged by the Governor-in-Council in the final famine report. It is placed on record, however, that the labours of Mr. Wroughton were enormously increased, and exceedingly onerous duties were imposed on the officers employed under him in consequence of these operations, which were undoubtedly instrumental in saving many valuable cattle. On paper they show a financial loss. But, it is acknowledged, had the grass been valued at the price of fodder in the market at the height of the famine, a handsome surplus of receipts over expenditure would, no doubt, have been realised.

LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DELAREY has issued a counter-proclamation, in reply to that of Lord Kitchener, which has been widely distributed. In that the rebel leader warns all Boers against regarding British threats, and promises and declares that the Boers will continue the struggle. His blood will, therefore, be on his own head. Meantime we are glad to find from a South African contemporary that at last the Dutch Reformed Church is beginning to aim at bringing resistance to an end. At Kroonstad, the other day, a Mr. du Plessis, the minister there, told his congregation, that humanly speaking, it lay within the power of the Dutch Reformed Church to make an end of the war. If it dragged on much longer, the responsibility would rest on the apathetic attitude of the Church. "Surely" he added "it cannot please us to look on with folded hands and see the Cape Colony also ruined in addition to the Transvaal and the ex-Orange Free State. People are plunging themselves into deeper misery day by day, and if material support must come from the Cape Colony after the war to alleviate the distress of thousands, it stands to reason that its resources should not be drained now by raiding bands of men who live on the country. Therefore, in the name of humanity, and for the sake of God's Kingdom, I beseech you to bestir yourselves on behalf of peace. Had we assumed a different attitude, the Cape Colony would not have contributed such a number of rebels to the marauding bands of burghers. Poor South Africa! Should this war continue another six or twelve months, poverty and misery will result, for which the Dutch Reformed Church, next to the unscrupulous leaders of the burghers, will be responsible." Plain speaking of this kind cannot fail to have a good result.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

"MALTA" fever was quite unknown in India a few years ago, but six cases have occurred in Simla during the present season. In the latest instance a child of four has been attacked.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd August, 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 112,199 maunds, and Rs. 37,220 in the earnings.

JUDGMENT has been delivered in the Muzaffaranagar police extortion case in which Inspector Habibullah and other policemen were accused, and the trial lasted for about two months. All the accused have now been acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

THE latest information from Dera Ghazi Khan is that there is no immediate danger to the cantonments and city, though, of course, the vagaries of the Indus cannot be foreseen. The erosion by the river continues, but is irregular, and has generally decreased.

THE Calcutta Corporation are moving apace in the matter of busti improvements. They have already somethiog like fifty of these in hand, and in the case of six of the worst, they have already had standard plans prepared under the supervision of a proper engineer and medical officer, whose recommendations have been incorporated into a report which has been submitted to, and approved by, the General Committee. Copies of these new plans will now be sent to the owners of the bustis concerned, and they will be called upon to show cause within a fortnight why they should not carry out the improvements suggested. These improvements consist of opening out wide streets through the congested parts of the bustis, providing proper drainage and flushing arrangements founded on standard plans, etc. The Commissioners hope that the owners will carry out the improvement recommended before the time comes round for another recrudescence of the plague, and if this can be done, there is no reason why it should not. The bustis selected are those in which the plague has raged most virulently. Busti owners in Calcutta have too long enjoyed the enormous profits yielded by these locations without doing anything in return.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S COLLAPSE AND WRECK OF HIS AIRSHIP.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

VIVE SANTO-DUMONT!—Most enduring, most intrepid of aeronauts. He fell twice the height of the Eiffel Tower fell as falls a spent skyrocket, his balloon, in great silk wrinkles, trailing above him, and his slender spars dropping under him toward the cruel stones of Paris. Thus Mr. Kingsley of the "Express," the only press man present on the spot when the accident took place.

He lives unhurt because he fell unafraid. In that frightful rush to the roofs the little Brazilian was at his best. He fell with sangfroid. At the finish, when he shot into the court of the Trocadero Hotel he saved his life by an action done with the speed and spontaneity of an electric spark.

Penned in his basket, a giddy well of stone beside him into which it seemed that he must fall headlong he laughed and called to me for a cigarette. Men and women around the Eiffel Tower end of the Trocadero cried like children when Santos-Dumont fell, and they cheered as folk cheer a home-coming conqueror when they found him hanging over a parapet and against a wall 50ft. in air, smiling, safe, and debonnair.

TO THE EIFFEL TOWER.

"I'll see you at the Eiffel at 6-10 in the morning," said M. Santos-Dumont as we parted last night. Sure enough Santos-Dumont was at the Eiffel Tower, as he said, and a little sooner.

I had gone there with a big Mors racing car and a powerful pair of field glasses. I was to race the aeronaut back to St. Cloud.

At six o'clock we saw the balloon climb high into the heavens and turn its yellow prow toward the tower. Santos-Dumont came rushing in flight as straight as a rifle barrel, and seemingly as fast as a rifle bullet. His ship was sailing with the wind, and sailing faster than ever moved a Yankee cup defender.

The rattle of the motor, heard a mile and a half way, brought people to the roofs. The workmen gazed aloft. It was an exhilarating spectacle, thrilling, enchanting.

At 6'5 Santos-Dumont was at the Tower. He rounded the great iron stake boat with ease, gracefully slowing down, so as to convince all of his performance, and as the ship swung around there was a mighty cheering from near and far. Santos-Dumont waved his hat in pleased response.

So far all was well. But now a very Iliad of troubles began. The wind beat the airship back, the motor working badly, and the gas began escaping, for a piano wire had ripped open an eyelet.

M. Santos-Dumont soared upward to twice the height of the Eiffel Tower, and then, 2,000ft. in air, climbed from his basket and clambered along the dipping, swaying, gossamer-like keel to overhaul his motor. It was sublime daring.

A PERILOUS POSITION.

Men below him turned away their eyes. Santos-Dumont stood well outside his basket on two slender sticks, not so large as broom-handles and 3ft. apart. He held on by the third slim strand of wood that formed the apex of the triangular keel.

The glass showed every movement. He worked furiously for a few seconds, and then went back to his car. All this time he was beating slowly back towards St. Cloud.

It was easy to beat Santos-Dumont back at that rate. The Mors crossed the bridge and flew up the Quai de Passy for about half a mile. We stopped near the river, for Santos-Dumont was making small headway. His ship plunged like a lightly-laden vessel in a great storm. It was fully one quarter deflated, and the motor was working feebly. When the bow rose up the gas swelled it full, and the stern trickled and doubled over empty. As the bow dipped this action was reversed, the stern filled and was buoyant, while the other end sagged like a wet towel.

Bravely Santos-Dumont kept the prow to the wind, magnificently he struggled to gain St. Cloud. Once the ship turned as if to run before the wind, and did go a few yards, when Santos-Dumont swung her back to her course. A short gain followed, then came a standstill, and the ship fluttered in the air and flopped alarmingly. Santos-Dumont was being tossed on great wind swells in a wrecked airship.

The stern sagged, and the propeller, still slowly revolving caught in the supporting piano wires. There was a ripping and a rush of gas. The wires jerked taut, tore the envelope wide open, and Santos-Dumont must fall.

THE FALL BEGINS.

No need to race to St. Cloud now, but rather to hasten to his aid. With a sickening, despairing flop the airship began falling. It was half a mile distant from the right bank of the Seine. One could hear screams from every housetop. "Poor Santos," said my mechanic, and turning away his eyes he wept in genuine compassion.

Santos-Dumont seen through the glasses was in no degree alarmed. Though falling at high speed, he kept his head, and slipped the heavy guide-rope down by the propeller in order to pull that end down. As Santos-Dumont was in the bow it was better for him to have the stern hit the ground first. He fastened his belt to a hook in the basket. This took seconds only.

In the first 1,000ft. the wind was blowing the ship so that it slid down a long incline whose end appeared to be the Seine.

The last 1,000ft. were covered with a rush like that of a lift falling down its well. At the last moment when almost on the roof of a great hotel, the last between him and the river which flowed 100ft. away across the Quai, Santos-Dumont flung out ballast. Falling at that velocity it was amazing how he did it, but when only a few feet above the roof, he threw out sand in showers.

It seemed for a slight fraction of a second that Santos-Dumont had thus escaped the roof, and would be precipitated into the Seine where a boat had already been manned to pick him up. The keel carrying Santos-Dumont and the motor had skimmed over the edge of the high roof but the silk lagging behind caught at the extreme end on a chimney-pot just as the last part was going over.

NEW DANGERS.

The balloon itself tore right in two, but the wires running from the prow to the keel caught also, and they held. With a mighty jerk Santos-Dumont stopped his flight in mid air, suspended 40ft. from the ground against a blank wall 80ft. high.

His keel hung by the wires stern downward with half the balloon draped about it. The other half hung to the chimney-pot. Santos-Dumont lay horizontally on his back in the car his head and shoulders clear outside.

Then a new danger arose. The wires began to tear loose and the keel to drop. Santos-Dumont was cool still. By swaying his body he swung the lower end of the keel upon a ledge where it rested.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

I called down to him from the roof of the hotel, and he asked for a cigarette, which was promptly dropped, together with matches.

"My pump stopped working, and the eyelets tore out of the balloon. Then the propeller caught a wire and all that, with the wind, finished me. It was a lovely drop," he shouted up. "I'll make repairs or build a new ship at once," he said.

"Have I lost my nerve? Not a bit of it." The firemen dropped Santos-Dumont a rope, which he looped around his arms. Then, as they pulled, he walked up the wall, still perpendicular. He was laughing like a boy, unworried and enthusiastic. He was made to drink a cup of coffee brewed for him by the hotel chief himself, and then he descended hatless to the street. He was smothered with embraces, hugged and kissed by women, cheered and cheered again until the whole quarter was mad with excitement.

He related his adventure modestly. One must expect accidents in aeronautics, he said.

Leaving orders for the airship's delivery at St. Cloud, Santos-Dumont boarded my motor, and we were soon breakfasting at his home. It was all the experience of one hour precisely. Santos-Dumont would keep his wits, I believe, if he fell from the Eiffel Tower without a parachute.

He has the Deutsch prize of 100,000fr. still to win, but "Vive Santos-Dumont!"

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

PROCLAMATION BY DELAREY.

OUR FIGHT AT UNIONDALE.

TREASON CONVICTIONS AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Boers are active in the Dordrecht district.

Copies of Lord Kitchener's Proclamation have been transmitted to Commandants Potgieter and Liebenberg.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs as follows :—"Delarey has issued a counter Proclamation warning all Boers against the last Proclamation issued by me and stating they will continue the struggle."

In the engagement at Uniondale on the 20th inst., Commandant Vandermerwe and Field-Cornet Duplessis are reported to have been wounded.

Aug. 26

One hundred and forty-nine treason convictions have taken place at Burgherdorp in two days. Most of those convicted have been disfranchised.

Forty political prisoners have been convicted or are awaiting sentence at Middleburg.

THE MEETING AT DANTZIG.

Count von Bulow and probably Count Lamsdorff will be present at the meeting of the Emperor William and the Tzar at Dantzig.

THE FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The French sugar bounties are causing a deficit of fourteen million of francs.

The Finance Minister has ordered them to be reduced by fifty-five per cent.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

Li-Hung-Chang has intimated that the Edicts required by the Protocol have been despatched from Sigeanfu.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN CHINA.

Floods in the Yangtze Valley have caused fearful loss of life and immense loss of property and crops.

THE PEKING OBSERVATORY.

There is an agitation in Germany against the removal of the astronomical instruments from the observatory at Peking, and the press urges their restoration to China.

PRINCE CHUN'S JOURNEY.

Prince Chun is delayed at Easle, owing to indisposition.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Colonel Gastrell of the 8th Rajputs.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer China for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. yesterday.

THE LANDSLIPS AT SIMLA.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The road to Simla is now restored and passenger tongas are running through to-day without transhipment.

THE MARINE SURVEY.

The Marine Survey of Sandoway coast is likely to be undertaken in 1902-03.

LANDSLIP IN CHITRAL.

A landslip is reported near Barenas, in Chitral, in which a Commissariat driver and six mules were engulphed.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Sir Antony Macdonnell arrived here to-night.

THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

The Government Resolution is likely to issue this week on the report of the Famine Commission.

AUTUMN TOURS OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

With regard to the tours of Members of Council this autumn, it is understood that Mr. Arundel will inspect the irrigation works in the Punjab. Sir Edmund Elles visits Burma, and Sir Edward Law goes to Rajputana.

BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE.

POONA, Aug. 26.

Two Boer prisoners named Fraser and Pantecaooya are reported to have escaped from the Boer Prisoners, Camp at Bellary. Fraser is stated to be an Irishman, 28 years of age, but looks older, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set with grey hair and brown eyes and tatoo marks on his arms and back. Pantecaooya is a Hollander, 31 years, 5 feet 1 inch, light hair, blue eyes, slight of build and has no identifying marks.

INDIAN TEA IN PERSIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Mr. E. J. Foley, who is travelling in Persia on behalf of the Indian Tea Association, reports that he is doing well with Indian tea and repeats that there is a large market in Persia for tea grown in India.

ROBBERY BY A RAILWAY SERVANT.

Mr. Marooth, of the Carriage Examiners Department, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been arrested on a charge of robbing a passenger, Reverend Conway, of a despatch box containing four hundred rupees.

CHOLERA IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26

Cholera is getting somewhat serious in this station, some forty fatal cases occurring weekly in the city, and many Europeans have been attacked. Mr. Monks, Treasury Officer, recently died of the disease.

One of the principal European Schools had to be closed owing to two girls being attacked. Precautions are being taken in other schools.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL GAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The final game in the Junior Polo Tournament was played off between a team each of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the 20th Hussars to-day. The form was splendid on both sides, both teams being evenly matched. At one time it looked as though the Scots were to be the winners, but the Hussars made a dash for victory and secured the last goal, Davie, in spite of a touch of fever, playing with great dash.

The smart shower of rain which fell in the afternoon made the ground somewhat slippery, in consequence of which there were a few spills.

The attendance was very large, and Lord and Lady Northcote were "At Home" during the play. The 20th Hussar's team was as follows:—Messrs. Leggett, Lumsden, Drysdale; Captain Davie (back) while the Scots comprised Mr. Christy, Captain James, Mr. Bramly; Mr. Schriber (back). Umpires: Captain Greville and Mr. Prevost; Timekeepers: Captains Atkinson and Crawford.

First Chukker.—Lumsden began the attack and soon after threw in, but did not go far off side; claim allowed against Hussars. James brought the ball back and made an attack on the Scots goal, but nothing was scored. The game at this period was fast, attacks and counter attacks following each other in quick succession. Drysdale and Lumsden got on not long after, and pulling the ball out of the scrimmage just in front of the Hussar's goal pushed it between the flags. Soon after re-starting Bramley was given offside, and Schriber making a hit, carried the ball well forward, but went wide, the Scots thus securing a goal to their opponents nil. Time: 5 mins. 2 secs.

Second Chukker.—In this chukker Davie started the ball towards the pavilion, where it went out of bounds, and on being thrown in, Lumsden got possession and went to the north, when Davie, who was close behind, picked up the sphere when dropped and tried one of his long shots, but without success. James led the counter attack which followed, but was unable to press his advantage. Christy not being up to time cross against Hussars yielding no advantage, but the Scots nothing daunted attacked again and again, when the slippery state of the ground near the northern goal brought Lumsden down. The Hussars in their turn by dint of hard riding then forced the play into their opponent's territory, when a warm scrimmage followed in front of the Scot's goal. Schreiber had a chance most easy, but unfortunately missed at the critical moment and Davie came to the rescue and averted danger. The Scots then swept to the attack and there was a momentary check when Davie in returning to get possession cannoned against one of his partners' horses. The attack was renewed, Drysdale getting his chance put a splendid long shot into goal. Scores: Scots 2 goal, Hussars nil. Time 6 mins 1 sec.

Third Chukker—Scoring up to this time was all done by the Scots, the Hussars however now had advantage of speed quickly turned to account, and James scored first goal with 40 seconds of start. Bromley then made an attack and got a fine run, until ridden off by Drysdale. Davie put the ball out of danger. This chukker was extremely fast. Christy who was just getting under weigh, carried the ball well into the Hussars territory. But failed, and James drove it to the eastern corner, but it was brought back by the Scots. Bromley was on the point of breaking away when Drysdale by a backhand stroke placed the ball at the disposal of Lumsden, who scored easily. Both Christy and Bromley being given off side, but the penalty was of no account, as Schriber with a fine run closed the chukker by scoring. The score now stood: Scots 3 goals, Hussars 2 goals. Time 5 mins. 21 secs.

Fourth Chukker.—Getting to corner soon after resuming Davie found his way clear and scored a subsidiary, while the Hussars in turn attacked Legget, who trying to stop was fouled. Schriber took the stroke and looked like scoring, but Daive stopped and hit very prettily, losing his stick. The ball did not travel far in, and Christy hit a goal. James in a little while added another goal, thus giving his side the lead, but the advantage was only a temporary one, as the Scots returned to the attack, Legget leading with Drysdale close behind. Schriber tried to avert disaster, but the ball struck Lumsden's pony, who was following close up, and was carried to post, where it was potted through. The score was:—Scots 4 goal 1 subsidiary to Hussars 4 goals. Time: 5 mts. 32 secs.

Fifth Chukker.—Very little time was left, and it looked as though the Scots were winning. The Hussars nevertheless played gamely, and a fine dribble along the eastern boundary by James brought the ball in the Scots half, where Lumsden deprived him, but he was not long in possession, and the attack was renewed leading to a scrimmage not far from goal. Drawing it out James then hit a winning goal with 24 seconds of time amidst applause. Scotts were unable to retaliate, and the match ended after a splendid contest in a win for the Hussars. Score: Scotts 4 goals 1 subsidiary to Hussars 5 goals. Time: 2 minutes.

ALLEGED COERCION TO PLANT INDIGO.

A LEADING RYOT SHOT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

For some time past dispute frequently leading to lawlessness, has prevailed in the Purneah district, between tenants and the Durbhunga Raj, and on the 19th instant six thousand tenants appeared before the Commissioner of Bhagulpore and presented a petition complaining that they were being illegally coerced to plant indigo and pay enhanced rents. At an enquiry which followed the Durbhanga Raj was represented by counsel and so were tenants, and after hearing both sides the Commissioner recorded his opinion that there have been cases of oppression on the part of the Durbhunga Raj. The commissioner's order proceeds thus: "I have now before the manager and other agents of the Raj, and before such of the tenants as are present to say that this must be stopped. The Raj must issue such orders to all its servants as will make it clear that no compulsion will be used towards tenants to grow indigo or pay enhanced rents without due process of law. If any cases of oppression are brought to light in future I shall see that they are firmly dealt with." The tenants were delighted with the Commissioner's order.

Considerable excitement was caused amongst them last night, however, when a leading ryot, who was a signatory to the petition, presented to the Commissioner, was shot dead while fast asleep. The police are investigating the matter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The estimates are sanctioned for the provision at Mooltan of accommodation for one of the Native Infantry Regiments to be withdrawn from the Frontier.

Brevet-Colonels Duperier and Badgley are to be retained in their present employment in the Military Works Services, pending the settlement of general question of vacation of appointment by R. E. Officers on completion of five years, as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

Estimates have been called for by Government for the discharge with a gratuity on pension according to the circumstances of reservists connected with the Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Agnew, 4th Hussars, goes home on six months' leave.

The forthcoming volume on Tennyson in the Macmillans' "English Men of Letters Series" will be written by Sir Alfred Lyall.

When the reduction is made in the Malakand-Swat Garrison in the autumn, the 19th Bombay Infantry will come down country.

Additional godown accommodation is to be erected at Cawnpore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000, for the storage of mobilisation reserves.

The 31st Punjab Infantry at Nowhera and the 32nd Gurkhas at Dehra Dun have been re-armed with '303 rifles. The armament of the 47th Sikhs has been completed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

RACING NOTES: GOODWOOD.

GOLF NOTES.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Not for many years has the Goodwood meeting been more favoured in respect to weather than it was last week, for if the Duke of Richmond could have been permitted to control the elements he could not have given us four more perfect summer days than those which rendered a visit to Goodwood so agreeable. Nature, however, did not do everything; for, fine as was the weather, one would not have appreciated the long drive up to the course unless the dust had been exorcised, which it was—and that most effectually—thanks to the water-carts which, by a joint arrangement between the Duke and the Brighton Railway, are kept going throughout the meeting. It is a long drive, however much may be done to lessen its tedium, and the day is not, perhaps, far distant when a light line will put the course in more speedy communication with the railway, which, it should be added, did its work satisfactorily last week, the train service being very well conducted, despite the stress of traffic on the eve of Bank Holiday and the exodus from London for the Solent. All the arrangements at the course itself were well carried out by Mr. Dundas, who has no sinecure for the weeks preceding and following the races; but he deserves all credit for having taken measures in the absence of Lord March, who is a permanent steward to exclude the roughs and pickpockets who at one time were pretty well the masters at Goodwood. They seem to have been got rid of now, for one did not hear of any cases of robbery with violence, and the people who had arranged for luncheons under the trees were able to eat them without any fear of an "ugly rush."

Taking the two-year-old running first, the Richmond Stakes brought out the best field, for the competitors included Mr. Sievier's Duke of Westminster, Major Loder's Game Chick, and the Duke of Westminster's Flying Lemur, who had run in the New Stakes at Ascot, when the first-named won so easily. Since then Game Chick had come on a lot, as was seen at Sandown a fortnight ago, and instead of Duke of Westminster coming clean away from her, as he did at Ascot, she stuck to him, and he only got home by a head, with the brother to Flying Fox rather nearer to them than he had been at Ascot. It may be that Duke of Westminster is a lazy colt who wants more riding than Maher (who took the place of the disabled Loates) was able to give him, and, before setting him down as no better than he was two months ago, it may be as well to see him run again. In any case, Game Chick may be set down as one of the most improved two-year-olds in training; and the same may be said of Sir Blundell Maple's Royal Lancer, who ran a good second when trying to give her 15lbs. at Sandown, and who came clean away from his four opponents at Goodwood last Thursday. Another smart two-year-old was seen at Goodwood, this being Mr. Faber's Loveite, who was one of the many good animals which the hapless Lord Rosebery sold last autumn and would now give his eyes to get back; and this daughter of St. Frusquin, after going to Lord William Beresford's bid of five hundred and twenty guineas, was sold at his death to Mr. Faber for double the money. She is very good-looking and had been well tried at Kingsclere; while the Duke of Devonshire's Cheers, who made his *debut* in this race, is, though good-looking enough for anything, too backward to show his best form. Loveite won in a canter, and should have a distinguished career before her, and it is some little compensation for Lord Rosebery that she is only leased for her racing career and returns to Mentmore Stud.

The Duke of Portland won the Ham Stakes with La Force, a smart St. Simon filly, who beat Lord Falmouth's Cerillo, the latter not being as good as was hoped; and another winning two-years-old was Mr. Beddington's Mundon, who had little difficulty in annexing the old-established Lavant Stakes. The three-year-old races were very uninteresting, for Magic Mirror is so bad that he could not beat Sir Blundell Maple's The Bishop, even when in receipt of 15lbs.; and with Veronese and Osboch both amiss the Sussex Stakes fell to Mr. Houldsworth's Energetic, whose maiden allowance enabled him to beat Sir Ernest Cassel's Sang Bleu; and the six competitors for the Nassau Stakes must have been bad indeed when Mr. Leonard Brassey's Ursula was thought to justify a "plunge," which did not, however, come off, as she could only finish a bad third to Royal Summons, who won Sir Blundell his fourth good race at the meeting. Three-year-olds took their own part in some of the other races, notably in the Goodwood and the Chesterfield Cups, the former of these being won by Mr. Arthur James's Fortunatus, who, by sheer stamina and courage, wore down the two fillies that had taken a long lead, after it had seemed impossible he could get up. Great credit is due to both horse and rider for this performance, and Fortunatus, who has now won three races off the reel, looks like being the most formidable opponent of Volodyovski in the St. Leger. The three-year-old Glenapp won the Chesterfield Cup under the minimum weight of 6 st., and was only a head in front of Lord Cadogan's Sidus, with that unlucky colt Forfarshire a good third, this being the fourth time in succession that he has filled that unenviable position.

The Chesterfield Cup brought out a good class of horse, but still it was nothing like so interesting as the Stewards' Cup had been on Tuesday, for, to use a stock phrase, a sheet would have covered the first five in that well-made handicap, and it is not often that there are twenty-eight runners. The connections of Stealaway were very confident that he would secure the double event (Hunt Cup at Ascot and Stewards' Cup at Goodwood) which Royal Flush won last year; but he was pressed hard in the quotations by the three-year-old Kingfield, said to be better at the weights than Master Willie, and by Le Blizon upon whom Mr. Horatio Bottomley stood to win a great stake. Forfarshire was also well backed, and if Kingfield did not shine in the race all the other favourites were well up; but in a tremendous finish they got done by Mr. Singer's extreme outsider, O'Donovan Rossa, who started at 66 to 1 and had few backers beyond his owner, who also ran two others. Le Blizon and Forfarshire were only separated by a short head, and most of the onlookers thought that Mr. Dewar's colt had won, but the judge did not share that opinion; and O'Donovan Rossa showed that his win was no fluke, for he also won the last race of the meeting, carrying a heavy weight and running clean away from his opponents. He has evidently come back to the fine two-year-old form which he displayed when he beat Forfarshire, Democrat, and others in the colours of Mr. Arthur James, who must now regret having parted with him. It was one of the best contests for the Stewards' that I can remember, and although I should have won my money if Forfarshire had pulled through, I do not for a moment think that the judge made a mistake. The angle at Goodwood is so deceptive that, unless one is in a direct line with the post, it is impossible to say which has got the best of a very close finish. The Goodwood Plate, which takes the place of the old-established "Stakes," also brought out a stronger field than usual, the best of the fourteen runners at the weights being Sir Blundell Maple's Avidity, who might not have won so easily as he did if Sempor Vigilans had not been knocked out of her stride by the French colt, Raid, who bumped all over the course, Avidity fortunately being well clear of her and so gaining a ready victory. There was another large field for the Drayton Handicap, and the backers of Stealaway in the Stewards' Cup went solid for him again; but once more they were undone, for he could get no nearer than second to Little Eva.

The eccentric flight of golf balls under varying circumstances has aroused the interest of generations of golfers. The late Professor Tait devoted considerable attention to the subject, and found in "undespin" an explanation of the considerable amount of "run" which some players are able to impart to the ball. Although the conditions of the two games are entirely different, there is nevertheless some similarity between the behaviour of a billiard ball struck with a cue and that of a golf ball swept away with a club. By hitting his ball on one side or the other the billiard-player imparts left or right hand side. He does it of set purpose and intent, understanding that by deflecting the centre of gravity, the ball, after impact, will change direction as he desires. The golf ball that is sliced or pulled would seem to offer a somewhat parallel case. But in the case of a golf ball the spin does not take effect until the forward motion is partly arrested; then the resistance of the air acts in the same way as the cushion of a billiard-table, diverting the ball to one side or the other. There is another and a very particular difference between the two cases. The billiard-player endeavours to deflect his ball, whereas the ordinary golfer is most anxious to avoid doing so, and is quite unable to explain the causes that bring about "slice" or "pull." First-rate players have the mastery of either stroke. They can pull a ball in order to get the wind behind it and so increase its carry, or slice it into the wind with the object of causing it to fall dead on the green. But they would be puzzled to explain how they achieve these brilliant strokes. To continue the simile a little further. By striking his ball high the billiard-player causes it to travel faster; if he hits it low its progress after impact will be arrested. In both cases we find a definite resemblance at golf. One man drives from the tee in such a manner that his ball shoots rapidly forward after reaching the ground, while the method of another causes it to fall almost dead. Take, again, the approach shot with the mashie. In the hands of an expert the lofted face of the club will check the ball sharply when it reaches the green. The conclusion is irresistible that by certain methods of striking the centre of gravity of a golf ball is deflected on the same principle with which most of us are familiar at billiards.

Theories are all very well, but unless they are capable of proof they are only interesting, and not of practicle value. An article in the current number of "Golf Illustrated" furnishes conclusive evidence of the truth of one theory in which experienced golfers have long put faith. Instantaneous photography shows us clubhead and ball at the moment of impact and again after the ball has travelled several inches. A pin—plainly visible in the illustrations—is inserted at the top of the ball, and when the ball has moved ten inches from the tee the pin is seen to have shifted from the perpendicular position to the horizontal, to have rotated about a quarter of a circle from left to right. These interesting photographs prove decisively that a golf ball truly hit develops underspin, and as the result of his experiments the author of the article is able to determine the speed of the revolutions. When hit with a play club the ball revolves once in ten feet of flight, but the lofted faces of iron clubs impart a more rapid spin, amounting in the case of a mashie to one complete turn in 2 1-2 feet of flight.

The Northern Club handicaps were begun later than usual, but such good progress has been made in them that the finish will be no later than is customary. The class A singles final will be between those two excellent handicap players, C. E. Hunter and P. M. White, the latter a newcomer of great promise. He has also worked his way into the final of the second class, open to members who have never played in a district match, where E. Smalley, who is playing a great game just now, will be his adversary. In the men's doubles J. M. Mollison and Dr. Atkinson should have a good match in the final with W. Raby and S. O'Hanlon. The mixed doubles fell to E. C. Harding and Miss Crighton after a close encounter in the final against W. Brownsword and Miss Windsor. The latter has to meet Miss Norton in the final of the ladies' singles, and with her sister, Miss A. Windsor, has already won the ladies' doubles.

With the conclusion of the Hyde v. Wigan and Everton v. St. Helens matches the national water polo competition has advanced another stage. As a result of these replayed ties Wigan and St. Helens take no further part in the contest. Both teams were during the week beaten, and the better teams qualified for the third round. The fact that Wigan on this last occasion were minus the services, through indisposition, of their goal-keeper, who is admittedly the best in the country, had a great deal to do with their defeat. On both sides there was a good deal of unnecessary roughness, the importance of the result appearing to excite the players to an unusual degree. At Liverpool on Wednesday St. Helens were quite the equal of Everton in the first half of the game, but in the second they found the attack of the home side more than they would cope with, and in the end were five goals behind. The games in the third round will be followed very closely throughout the country. Each of the important centres has representatives left in. The North have Everton, Hyde Seal, Osborne, and Burslem; the South, Worthing and Amateur; and Midlands, Leicester. Osborne have already qualified for the semi-final by their success last week over the Otter. Everton are drawn away against Worthing, and, as if to equalise matters, the Amateur will have to appear in the Pottery district to oppose Burslem, and Hyde Seal go to Leicester. It will be remembered that the Cestrians and Midlanders met in the final last year, to the discomfiture of the Hyde representatives, who will thus have an opportunity of avenging their defeat. Whichever wins will have to oppose Osborne, at the Manchester bath, in the semifinal—a task that does not appear encouraging. The other semi-final will be between Worthing or Everton and Burslem or Amateur.

The victory of Notts over Surrey was not unexpected after the play of the opening day, but its decisiveness could scarcely have been anticipated. The Midlanders have now twice defeated their ancient rivals this season, and they have achieved these successes in a manner which suggests a revival of the former glories of the famous country which has not inaccurately been described as the "nursery of cricket." In the game finished on Wednesday, at any rate, Surrey were outplayed from the earliest stages of the match. Notts, indeed, gave a display which in its all-round excellence was remarkable, especially when one remembers the somewhat chequered career of the lace county this season. Both in batting and in bowling Notts clearly proved themselves superior to their opponents. Three men were chiefly concerned in bringing about the overthrow of Surrey. Hallam bowled finely—better, indeed, than he has ever done since he returned to the county of his birth. In Surrey's second innings he captured eight wickets for 96 runs. The batting honours fell to Mr. A. O. Jones and Iremonger. The Notts captain scored 88 in the first innings, and 99 not out in the second, while Iremonger made 119 and 34 not out respectively. Notts had to make 142 runs to win, and these the two batsmen obtained without loss, Notts thus winning the match by ten wickets.

From the point of view of J. T. Brown, whose benefit match it was, the contest between Yorkshire and Lancashire at Leeds was an unqualified success. The sum of money accruing to Brown as the result of the three days' play is expected to amount to over £3,000, and thus the famous Yorkshire batsman will have had a record benefit. But in another sense the game was disappointing, since it terminated in a draw. The batting throughout the game was master of the bowling and during the three days only 25 wickets fell. Lancashire had distinctly the best of the draw, since they led on the first innings by 94 runs, while Yorkshire at the second attempt lost five good wickets for 175, and were thus only 81 runs ahead when play ceased. For Lancashire Ward completed his century, his innings occupying four hours and three-quarters. Yorkshire's batting was notable for a fine innings by Denton, who made 62, and another excellent display on the part of Mr. F. Mitchell, who supplemented his first inning's score of 106 by obtaining another 54 yesterday.

Mems.—L. C. Braund, of Somerset, and C. Blythe, the Kent bowler, have been asked by Mr. MacLaren to join the team which he is forming to visit Australia. The Committees of the respective counties have yet to be consulted.

The annual tournament for the Calcutta Cup amongst the members of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, which commenced on Tuesday, was brought to termination to-day by the victory of Mr. J. A. Shaw. His opponent in the final heat was Mr. A. E. Orr, who, in the second round, defeated Mr. John L. Low, the runner-up in the amateur championship. To-day Mr. Orr was rather off his game, particularly in putting, which is usually his strong point, and he lost the event by three holes and two to play.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

The first of the two annual matches between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas was commenced yesterday, and although set down for a two-days' match, was all over by ten minutes past six, the home team sustaining a severe defeat by an innings and 41 runs. From a Bombay point of view the match was most disappointing, as, with the exception of J. S. Milne, who batted well in both innings, the home team gave a very feeble display. The wicket was partly to blame for this, as it crumbled badly towards the end, but while the Poona men were in the wicket had commenced to break up, yet most of them made runs. Batting first, the home team started promisingly, Milne and Rumboll playing bright cricket, and runs accumulating rapidly, the former especially doing well. Both men made 18, and after their dismissal Weatherby and Nead each made 11. Wood, however, was bowling splendidly, and the rest of the side could do very little, the innings closing for the poor total of 82. The Poona innings opened disastrously, as Wilkins was out with only four up. Resuming after tiffin Douglas, who had gone in first, played splendid cricket, and helped by Theobald, Wood, and Arthur, who all made double figures, the score mounted rapidly. After he had completed his 50, Douglas gave a chance, being nearly caught by Rumboll, and again another chance to the wicket-keeper just before he was out. His innings, with the exception of these two chances, was played in his very best style, his 77 being the brightest score made on the Gymkhana ground this year. After his dismissal Furber and Milman hit hard, and the total eventually reached 183. Of the Gymkhana bowlers Coombs came out with the best figures. Milne, for whose bowling Douglas seemed to have a great partiality, scoring 20 runs off one over, was not in his best form. Clark bowled steadily, but was hit at times. Left with 102 runs to get to save the innings defeat the home team again started well, Milne hitting up the first 18 runs in less than quarter of an hour. After his dismissal, however, wickets fell rapidly, and although Ward played a plucky game the end soon came, the innings only realising 60. Milman and Wood bowled unchanged for Poona, the former having very fine figures. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J S Milne, b Milman	18	b Wood	18
A C Rumboll, c Theobald, b Wood	18	c Sprott, b Milman	0
S N Powell, c Furber, b Wood	5	b Milman	3
J T Weatherby, c Wilkins, b Wood	11	c Milman, b Wood	3
P F Mead, c Arthur, b Wood	11	c Bignell, b Wood	4
L E S Ward, c Wilkins, b Wood	0	c Milman, b Wood	19
F J Clark, c Wilkins, b Wood	2	c Bignell, b Milman	9
S M McCausland, c Wilkins, b Douglas	0	c Furber, b Milman	1
W H Scott, b Wood	9	c Furber, b Milman	0
C L Burns, c Douglas, b Wood	2	c Furber, b Wood	0
E E Coombs, not out	3	not out	1
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total	82	Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Milman	60	1	28	1	9	5	15	5
Wood	91	5	36	7	9·1	0	43	5
Douglas	36	1	15	2				

POONA GYMKHANA.

Douglas, c and b Clark	77
Wilkins, c McCausland, b Milne	4
Bignell, c Weatherby, b Milne	5
Theobald, c Weatherby, b Milne	10
Wood, c Scott, b Rumboll	14
Arthur, c Scott, b Coombs	15
Pioney, c and b Coombs	3
Furber, b Coombs	20
Milman, l-b-w, b Coombs	18
White, c Weatherby, b Clark	1
Sprott, not out	4
Extras	12
Total	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	13	62	2	3
Rumboll	4	9	0	1
Clark	17	52	2	2
Coombs	18·5	48	2	4

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY vs. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

The return match between these two clubs was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the home team just on time by 50 runs. The following are the scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurkar, c Irvine, b Bhanda	2
Telang, c Smith, b Bhanda	14
Talpade, c Shipp, b Patel	10
Balu, c H Fido, b Bhanda	1
Chunnilal, b Bhanda	50
L S Bhandare, c H Fido, b Patel	2
G E Khote, l-b-w b Bhanda	10
Date, c Smith, b Bhanda	10
Purshotam, b Bhanda	7
Dandekar, b Bhanda	6
Divekar, not out	5
Extras	2
Extras	119

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

Patel, not out	37
F P Colabawala, b Talpade	5
Bhanda, c Bhandare, b Talpade	0
A Smith, c Khote, b Balu	1
A Irvine, c Dandekar, b Talpade	4
W Shipp, c Telang, b Talpade	2
H Fido, b Purshotam	3
Khanderao, b Chunnilal	8
Simpson, b Chunnilal	0
Walcott, c Telang, b Balu	0
Iver, ran out	6
Extras	3
Total	69

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs. ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION C. CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday last between the above teams, which resulted in an easy victory for the Dockyard, who notched 130 runs for 7 wickets against their opponents' 44. Messrs. Hayes, Jayaker and Clapp contributed 47, 27 and 21 runs respectively for the Dockyard, while Mr. Good was the only one to enter into double figures (16) for the Anglo-Indians.

THE PARSEE PRACTICE MATCH.

MR. PATEL'S XI vs. MR. TATA'S XVI.

A match between the above teams was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for Mr. Patel's team on the first innings by 92 runs. Mr. Patel's team batted first and knocked up 177, towards which H. Kanga subscribed 89, Gagrat 19, Pavri 13, D. Kanga 13, and Dumah 18 not out. Mr. Tata's team replied with 85, Karaka (16) and R. D. Mody (19) being top scores. For Mr. Patel's team, A. H. Mehta took 3 wickets for 40, Dubash 4 for 26, Pavri 3 for 2, and Kharas 4 for 9. For Mr. Tata's team Pocha (5 for 89) and K. B. Mistri (4 for 44) divided the wickets. In their second innings, Mr. Patel's team knocked up 111 for 5 wickets, Meherhomji making 42, Pavri 20, Billimoria 20 (retired hurt) Machiwalla, 14, and Gagrat 10 not out.

THE "MAHRATTA" ON THE BILL.

The "Mahratta" surpasses itself in its playful comments on the Land Revenue Bill. Our contemporary thus expresses its appreciation of the measure :—

"Hard and blunt words, skilful arguments, utterances of sullen despair, even personal appeals to the Governor himself, all were lost upon the stern and resolute attitude of the uncompromising officials. Never before was noticed such pig headedness, such unreasonableness, such defiance of public opion, such enlightened self-conceit, such exclusive arrogation of beneficence and sympathy and such a preposterous claim to a monopoly of practical wisdom as was exhibited on the official side in the Legislative Council. Good intentions is the last resort of every tyrant; and these good intentions were paraded in a quite unseemingly and a nauseating (sic) manner. Yesterday's debate completely proved to our opinion the utter impotence of the Native members of the Legislative Council to do any good on behalf of the public—a fact which the members concerned themselves admitted in a mood of despair; and one naturally feels that the sooner the farce of the Legislative Councils was done away with the better for the Government to freely figure in the career of their divine benevolence for the ryot of this Presidency."

Mr. A. Mayne, officiating Accountant-General, Punjab, has been obliged on account of ill health to take privilege leave. Mr. R. C. Chapman, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, who has taken charge of the office of Accountant-General, temporarily, will officiate until relieved by Mr. R. A. Gamble in November next.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

HEAVY SUIT FOR PURCHASE MONEY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, Original Side before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, was commenced the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation and Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and J. C. Anderson, trustees of the debenture deed. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Branson and Mr Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Corporation. There was no appearance for Messrs. Inverarity and Anderson.

The plaintiffs prayed that their rights under the Bombay Act of 1874 may be ascertained and declared; that it may be declared that the average profits mentioned in clause 30 of Act I of 1874 are the gross receipts of the plaintiffs' business after deducting the cost of getting the same; and that in case of any dispute between the plaintiffs and the first defendant, as to whether any particular item or items ought or ought not to be deducted from the gross receipts, the same may be decided by this court, and in particular that it may be declared that the interest paid by the plaintiffs in respect of the debentures referred to, ought not to be deducted from the gross receipts of the plaintiffs' business in arriving at the average profits. Plaintiffs further prayed that the average profits for the three years next preceding the purchase by the first defendant may be ascertained by this court, and that all necessary enquiries may be made; and in particular that the date when the said three years commence and end may be ascertained. That if the defendants desire, the amount payable to the plaintiffs by the first defendant in respect of the first head of claim may be ascertained. That it may be declared that the first defendant is not entitled to possession of the plaintiffs' property or business, or to the income and profits thereof until the purchase money for the same is paid to the plaintiffs. That it may be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to possession of their property and business, and are entitled to enjoy the rents and profits, and entitled to carry on the business for their own benefit until the day when payment is made to them of the purchase money that the first defendant has to pay for the purchase. That it may be declared that the ownership of the plaintiffs' property and business does not pass to the first defendant until the purchase money has been paid. That in the event of it being decided that the first defendant is entitled to possession of the plaintiffs' property and business before the purchase money is paid, it may be declared that the first defendant is liable and bound to pay to the plaintiffs interest at 9 per cent. per annum, with quarterly rests, from the date when the plaintiffs cease to be entitled to the income and profits of their business, and that the plaintiffs have a lien and charge upon the property and business for the amount that shall be found due to them. That it may be determined at what date the first defendant becomes a purchaser of the plaintiffs' property and business, and that the position of the 1st defendant and the plaintiffs respectively on the giving of the notices mentioned in the plaint may be declared. That in the event of it being decided that the plaintiffs have a cause of action based up on the agreement of 12th March 1873, a decree may be passed in their favour on the said cause of action. That any consequential relief that the plaintiffs may be entitled to under any relief granted to them in this suit may be decreed to them.

The Hon. Mr. Scott opened the pleadings with reading the plaint and written statement, of which the following is a summary.

THE PLAINT.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 12th March 1873, the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay entered into an agreement with Mr. W. F. Stearns and Mr. G. A. Kittredge, to whom and to their assigns they granted the right to construct and maintain and to use a tramway or tramways in Bombay upon the terms and in the manner mentioned in the agreement. A copy of the agreement is set forth in the schedule to Bombay Act I of 1874, which was subsequently passed for the purpose of enabling the grantees and their assigns to lay down and maintain the several tramways, and for the purpose of granting to the grantees and their assigns the privileges and rights by the said Act, conferred upon them. The rights of the grantees were shortly afterwards assigned to a company registered under the Indian Companies Act and under the name of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited. The capital of the company was twenty-four lakhs of rupees divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, fully paid up. The company thereafter constructed, maintained, and used street tramways and made large profits. None of the profits, however, were divided among the shareholders, but were expended in extensions of the tramways. In 1884, the shareholders of the company numbered twenty-six, holding all the 12,000 shares. It was estimated that the value of the company's assets in 1884 was upwards of forty-eight lakhs of rupees, and it was agreed to by the shareholders that their holdings should be increased by issuing to them stock in the shape of shares or debentures so as to give every shareholder in respect of each 200 shares held by him, stock in the shape of shares or debentures to the nominal value of Rs. 400. In order to carry out the scheme, it was proposed to give to each shareholder, for every share held by him, two and-a-half shares of Rs. 100 each, and also to give to each shareholder, one debenture of the face value of Rs. 1,000, carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum for each six and two-third shares of Rs. 200 each held by him. In order to carry out the scheme, the company in 1884 went into liquidation, and a new company was registered under the Indian Companies Act, under the same name, with a capital of th

Lynch, and Owen a letter written on behalf of a Mr. Bingham, wherein it was stated that the first defendant entered into an agreement with Mr. Bingham by which the first defendant agreed to make the proposed purchase of plaintiffs' property and business on his behalf. Plaintiffs said the first defendant had not, under the circumstances, acquired any right to purchase their property and business, and that the Act and the agreement of 1873 only contemplated a "bona fide" purchase by the Corporation on its own account and not on account of a third person. Plaintiffs said the first defendant has no such "bona fide" intention; and they prayed that it may be declared that the first defendant has not acquired the right to purchase their property and business; and that all consequential relief following on such declaration may be granted to them.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendants, after admitting certain statements in the plaint, said that no such questions of law had as yet arisen between the plaintiffs and them as was suggested in the plaint. Defendants had never yet contended that the interest paid on debentures must be deducted from the profits of the plaintiffs though the point had been and is under consideration. In the same way no question had yet arisen as to what date was to be fixed as the date of purchase, or as to when the ownership of the Tramway properties passes to defendants, or as to whether or not the plaintiffs were not entitled to remain in possession of the property, and to enjoy the rents and profits until payment by the defendants, or if not, what interest is to be paid to the plaintiffs on the unpaid purchase money. Defendants therefore submitted that this suit was altogether premature so far as any of the matters referred to were concerned, and had been filed merely for the purpose of delaying, the completion of the purchase. If any doubts, differences or disputes should arise with regard to any of these matters, defendants offered and claimed that they shall be determined by arbitration. There had been as yet no disagreement as to the amount payable to the plaintiffs under the first head referred to in the plaint. Should any such disagreement arise, the defendants were willing that the same should be referred to arbitration. Defendants submitted that the agreement was in no way inconsistent with the Act and was a valid and subsisting agreement, and the plaintiffs had at the present time no cause of action under it. The notices sent to the plaintiffs were valid in all respects. Defendants admitted it was their intention, upon completion of their purchase from the plaintiffs, to resell to Mr. Bingham; but they denied they were acting as his agents in so purchasing from the plaintiffs. They were purchasing as principals, and were in no way concerned with Mr. Bingham or with any agreement between them and him. Defendants submitted that the construction sought to be put by the plaintiffs on the Act and the agreement was not the true construction. They submitted that this suit was wholly vexatious and unnecessary, and that the plaintiffs should be ordered to pay the costs thereof.

Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defendants then raised issues.

Mr. Scott said his lordship would have noticed that the agreement between Mr. Bingham and the Corporation appeared at the end of the plaint, but that was due to the fact that the company had not had notice of it till late. The first question that would arrive was whether the notices that had been served on the plaintiffs were valid, having regard to the notices that had been served on Mr. Bingham. Counsel referred to the Tramway Act and said the grantees could not be forced to sell to Mr. Bingham if they did not want to. Counsel pointed out that section 30 only gave powers to one person to purchase, and that at certain periods. That person was the Municipal Corporation, and no other. Counsel next drew his lordship's attention to what had been done in regard to serving the notices on the plaintiffs, and pointed out that the company had sent in a proposal to convert the concern from horse to electric traction. This matter came before a committee who had to consider whether the Corporation were justified in binding themselves to agree to the proposal put forward by the company. Mr. Scott then read the report on this matter which has already been published. He said that in that report was the first indication made of the Corporation making an effort to force the Tramway Company to sell to a third party. It was important to remember that the Committee were not prepared to recommend that the Corporation should purchase the tramway outright, but considered that a fresh concession should be given either to the existing company or to a new company. Regarding the offer made by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., counsel said that would have been quite in order if such a thing could have been made direct between that firm and the company. But no such thing had happened; for what had occurred was to put the Corporation forward as the nominal purchaser. He alluded to the proposals made by Mr. H. K. Gordon and to the Committee's remarks on the borrowing powers of the Corporation, and said that amounted to a confession by the defendants that they were unable to raise sufficient money to purchase the company's property without going to Government for a special Act authorizing them to do so. No such application had been made or had any Act been passed by Government giving the Corporation power to purchase the tramway. Counsel next referred to the proceedings of the meeting of the Corporation held in December, 1900, at which the report of the Special Committee was recorded. He said it was clear from the proceedings of that meeting that there were two proposals for the Commissioner to give notice to the company, but it was also perfectly clear that the Corporation would not give notice of such purchase until a third party had come forward with an offer to take over the concern. Mr. Scott then read letters that had passed between Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. Remington, in regard to the date, to be fixed for the purchase, and said the Corporation might be entitled to buy the tramway for themselves, and to then again re-sell it, but submitted that was a point that did not arise in the present case. Mr. Scott then read the proposals made by the Brush and other companies, and said that from them it appeared that the real persons who were to purchase were to be the new concessionaires, and not the Corporation. The Committee in a further report had recommended that the offer made by the Pioneer Company represented by Mr. Bingham should be accepted. He said that it was only when the Corporation had received a guarantee from the Brush Company to the effect that they would guarantee the purchase money, that the Corporation then passed a resolution to the effect that notice was to be served on one plaintiff. He then referred to the agreement made between the Corporation and Mr. Bingham and said it was important to observe that it was provided for the Corporation purchasing the tramway on behalf of the promoters of the new company, who were to indemnify the Corporation against any claims that might be made against them in connection with the purchase. It was significant to find that Mr. Bingham was to be assisted to the utmost by the Commissioner. That provision counsel said, had been inserted in the agreemental to give colour to the suggestion that the Corporation were exercising the powers given them by section 30 of the Act. The case was purely one of principal and agent. The agreement further provided that the tramway, after purchase, became the property of the promoters and not the Corporation. That showed the Corporation had no intention to purchase, except in the event of the intending purchaser failing in his part of the agreement, in which case the Commissioner was empowered to enter on and take over the tramways. He next dealt with the agreement made with the Brush Company who guaranteed Mr. Bingham's offers, and said it constituted a guarantee for all the costs in the present suit and all expenses incurred after the notice had been served on the plaintiffs. That notice was served on the 11th March 1901, and was followed by supplementary notices sent on the 12th and 14th of the same month. Counsel said the first question that arose was, what was the true construction of the purchase as provided by the Act. On this point he submitted the plaintiffs could not be forced to sell against their will. He submitted that the words "right of purchasing" in section 30, meant the Corporation had the right to purchase for themselves, but not for "other" persons. That section was almost word for word the same with section 43 of the English Tramways Act. He submitted it could not be held that the English Act provided for local authorities acting as agents for other persons. That being so, the Indian Act could not be construed in any wider sense. In determining who were the purchasers in the present case, it had to be seen who was believed Mr. Bingham. He was to pay the money direct to the company. As a result the whole of the stables, cars, horses and other property would pass into his hands, or of the persons who were behind him, and not into possession of the Corporation. That showed that the matter was quite one of agency. Further correspondence pointed to the fact that directly after the Commissioner served his notice on the plaintiffs he was to drop out of the matter altogether. But it was a question whether the Commissioner was justified in appointing Mr. Bingham to act as his agent in the matter. Letters that had been sent to the company clearly showed that the Corporation were quite outside the matter. Further incidents that had happened clearly bore out the plaintiffs' contention that Mr. Bingham was the Principal, the Corporation only acting as his agents. Counsel then proceeded to draw the attention of the court to the difference existing between a sale made under sections 30 and 31 of the Tramways Act. Under the latter section he submitted that a purchaser would exercise all the powers of a grantee, but under section 31, the Corporation would not be placed in the shoes of the grantee. That was clear if they looked at the corresponding sections of the English Act. Having alluded to the Edinburgh Tramway case decided by the House of Lords, Mr. Scott showed that in that case it was held that the transference to a local authority of the Tramways, did not give such local authorities power to work them.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Has the Bombay Corporation any power to work tramways?

Mr. Scott: No power whatever. Although the streets are vested in the Corporation, they are only so to a certain extent and they have no right to interfere with the highway rights of the public on those streets without special legislative authority. Mr. Scott further contended that the Corporation, if it made the purchase under section 30, could not work, or resell the tramway.

Mr. Justice Fulton: I understand you to say that if they exercise compulsory powers of purchase they can do nothing but pull up the tramway?

Mr. Scott: They can do nothing until they have got further legislative sanction. Of course they could sell the cars for old iron, but not work the concern. In regard to the question of compulsory purchase council said that when the Tramway Act was passed, the Bombay Corporation had only just come into existence and probably as the legislature did not know whether that body would prove a success, they had remained silent as to what powers were to be given to work the tramway. Where powers of compulsory purchase were given, it was intended that such purchase should be exercised by a local authority, or Municipality. That was laid down in the Indian Tramways Act, and the reason it was not embodied in the Bombay Tramway Act, was owing to the reason that when that Act was passed, the Corporation had only come into existence. In further support of his contention that it was necessary for local poineers to apply to the legislature for powers to work tramways, Mr. Scott cited the case of the Southampton tramways, and, contended that it was the intention of the legislature that the Corporation should buy for themselves and not for other parties. He said that what the Corporation were trying to do was "ultra vires," as none of their money was being used for the purchase, and they would not get a stick of the concern. They had no power to purchase with the intention of re-selling to Mr. Bingham. He further said that the notices were invalid, as notice of purchase had not been given during business hours on the 13th March which was the time prescribed by the Act.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Why did the Corporation give you notice on the 11th and 12th?

Mr. Scott: I do not know. They did not give us notice on the 13th. You will remember they wrote to us asking when the notice should be given, but we declined to be drawn. I further contend that the company will be entitled to the rent of the property until the ownership is passed and are not bound to execute any document for the transfer until the purchase money is paid.

Mr. Justice Fulton: That depends on the profit made during the three previous years. That raises a difficulty.

Mr. Scott: It will form the most difficult question when you come to it. Counsel further contended that interest should bepaid at the rate of 6 per cent. as the concern was a profitable one. Regarding the interest on debentures he argued that it should not be deducted from the profits. He considered the Corporation could make the purchase after having given due notice. But if the Municipality failed in their intention to notify the purchase then the company were entitled to work the tramways for a further period of seven years.

Mr. F. C. Remington was called and examined at some length in support of some of the allegations of the plaint. At this stage, the court adjourned.

A WONDERFUL MACHINE.

The second most delicate machine in the world is one in the physical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. With its diamond point this machine can rule from 15,000 to 125,000 lines to the square inch, and is used as an aid in dividing up a ray of sunlight into its component parts. So delicate is the machine that the heat of a human body will throw it out of gear.

The first most intricate and delicate piece of mechanism in the world completely eclipses this. It can carry a heavy weight, and yet a few tiny grains might cause it to break down. It controls every muscle in the world, and all that wonderful grey and white substance that is known as brain.

It encompasses your existence from the day when first, "mewling in the nurse's arms," you enter life to your last proximate indrawn breath.

"The stomach," says "Health" of this machine, "makes gastric juice, the liver bile, and the brain thought. The brain works in response to the senses of hearing, sight, smell, taste, and touch. A well-ordered, well-nourished brain will respond in a way that will best serve the individual's interests.

"The stomach receives food, digests it, and makes blood; the brain receives impressions, digests them, and makes thought. An exhausted, worn-out, or diseased stomach cannot make good blood, neither can an exhausted, worn-out, or diseased brain make good thought."

The confirmed dyspeptic has a worn-out digestive machine that is unable to make good blood, and, therefore, an exhausted brain that cannot think, and a body that is a physical wreck. He can't work.

But his case is not hopeless while he has the money to pay for a bottle of Seigel's. Let us quote an example.

"Four or five years ago I had a dangerous attack of rheumatic fever, which left me in a very feeble state of health. The rheumatism had gone, it is true, but nervous debility and indigestion set in and seized me in their very worst form.

"The pain in my chest and back after eating was such that after a while, I did not dare to look at any thing solid, and eventually my appetite completely vanished.

"Once or twice, from sheer necessity, I tried to swallow a little meat, but the way it punished me soon made me repent of my rashness. I got no sleep that night, and the tortures I suffered defy description.

"In addition to the trouble in the chest and back I had a sharp shooting pain in the side of my stomach. It was so severe that I could hardly draw my breath, and I got that nervous and timid that I was positively frightened to be left alone. Often I got up with my husband between five and six in the morning, afraid to stay in bed by myself, and to be left alone in the house would almost drive me mad."

(This story of a deranged digestion is told by Mrs. Neale, 97, Penistone Road, Sheffield, and dated November 30th, 1900.)

"In this terrible state one of my married daughters found me. She had come on a visit, and seeing me look so very ill, said, "Why don't you try Mother Seigel's Syrup?"

"I had often read of the wonderful cures in the papers, but it never struck me that it might do me good. I resolved to try it, and I got a bottle.

"The effect it had upon me was marked. A young fellow we had living with us said he had never seen such a change in his life," and he was right. I took about a dozen bottles in all, but long before the twelfth bottle the pain in my side and chest had gone and I could eat as well as ever. Life and energy soon returned to me, and a load was lifted off my chest.

"I am getting on in years now, and in the Spring and fall of the year I suffer somewhat with the old enemy rheumatism, but Seigel's Syrup never fails to set me right, and I would not be without it for anything you could give me.

"If you think others would benefit like myself, I have no objection to your publishing this letter, because if it were not for Seigel's I should to-day be in my grave or an asylum.—Yours truly (Mrs.) C. Neale."

Diseased brains and worn-out stomachs are like so much scrap iron, fit only for Carlyle's rubbish heap.

No man can fight the battle of life with defective digestive machinery. No woman can keep her house spick and span who is tormented and driven crazy by a ringing in the ears, backache, headache, sideache, neuralgia, and the thousand and one complaints brought on by Spring climatic effects on the bodily organism.

When the system gets clogged up or runs down like a two-and-sixpenny watch, then you are on the way to the great Sage of Chelsea's scrap-heap.

Doctor it in time. Seigel's is a Spring tonic and reviver; it stimulates digestion, and is an oil bath to a clogged mechanism.

The Road to Success, and to everything worth living for, lies in keeping a clear brain, and an internally cleansed and invigorated system.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE LAND BILL.

POONA, Aug. 24.

The Council to-day resumed the debate on the second reading of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill.

THE HON. MR. ASTON.

The Hon. Mr. Aston, in resuming the debate on the Bill said: I oppose the amendment and I welcome the opportunity afforded to me to answer an objection which has been raised or rather suggested, that judicial experience will not endorse the policy underlying this Bill. The course of litigation depicts in the clearest possible manner the conditions of life and the habits of the people, who resort to the courts and a long continued acquaintance with that litigation, extending for over a quarter of a century, has confirmed the belief which I have formed and have all along expressed that it is the forced sale through the Civil Courts of occupancies at the instance of the middlemen, who have interposed themselves between the State and the occupant, which forms one of the main causes of the degradation of the agricultural classes. The hon. member who moved for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill based his argument chiefly on an appeal for caution and patience. The history of the Agrarian question, if looked at, will, I think, show at once that caution and patience have been exercised during a period of over half a century. But in order to have clear ideas of what is the real question before us, I think it will be necessary to understand exactly the history of the evolution of the right of transfer; and with the indulgence of the Council I propose to say a few words, because there appears to me to be some misconception of what was really the change when the survey tenure was introduced. For the labours of the Survey Department, in so far as the mapping out of the country, the classification of soils and the registering and putting to use fixed data for a settled assessment, are concerned, there cannot be anything but praise, and their labours form a monument of the industry and ability of that Department, to which this Presidency, as is acknowledged by all of us, owed a very great deal. But there are some features in regard to the mode of collecting the assessment which was adopted, which have given rise to criticism, and the soundness of that criticism is acknowledged now by the policy underlying the Bill.

THE SURVEY TENURE.

It has been sometimes considered that the survey tenure was a new tenure. But when that survey was introduced, it has already been pointed out, there existed persons called "mirasi" tenants, and there also existed a large number, acknowledged by one of the hon. members who recorded the minute of dissent to the Bill to be the greater number, of temporary annual tenures. What appears to have been done was that these annual tenants, or tenants at will were raised to the position of the "mirasdar," and it is difficult to see what difference there is between the survey tenure and the "mirasi" except that statutory recognition was given to the "mirasdar" already acknowledged in the village community to have a heritable and transferable right as between members of that community, to his holding. That statutory right was given in regard to all the occupancies that came under the survey tenure and the number of "mirasdars" or survey occupants was increased to include all the tenants at will. But there was a difference introduced, because instead of collecting the revenue after appraising the produce or by placing the responsibility on the heads of the village communities—or the village patels—the new responsibility was enforced as between the occupant and the Government and the assessment having been fixed, for a term of years—fixed now for thirty years—that assessment had to be paid and the land was held conditionally on payment of that assessment. Government recognising at the time the incentive given to enterprise and industry by giving to all occupants alike of State land the transferable heritable right in the occupancy, they increased the number of persons who had those rights; that is to say, the tenants at will became tenants on the conditional right under which the tenure was based. The assessment was to be collected from individuals and it was collected according to the rate fixed for a term of years. The authors of that Revenue survey, as it is called, looked forward without fear to evicting pauper tenants—men so encumbered by private ancestral debts that they were not able to fulfill their public engagements. But they very soon saw that a private creditor could go into Court and could realise and threaten eviction because the right of holding the occupancy was heritable and transferable—that the tenant of the state would be liable to be evicted by the Civil Courts. Sir George Wingate wrote very strongly on the point and urged that the tenant of the State should not be evicted by private creditors in the Civil Courts. There was one other defect which was recognised and it was that when these holdings became subdivided, a smaller portion came at last to be left in the occupancy of a person who could not possibly fulfill his public engagement to the State. An attempt was made at the time to avert that difficulty, but it did not succeed, and since then the only step that has been taken, as far as I am aware, has been to recognise only a fixed area as the minimum in the revenue record. But that in no way protects the member of a joint family, even though where there are joint interests in the land only one member of the family may be recognised by Government. Well, after that the fears which Mr. Wingate had already expressed were becoming realised, and middlemen were intervening themselves between the Government and the occupancy tenant. All the history of the Agrarian problem shows how from time to time the matter received serious consideration, but in consequence of almost unlimited caution the evil of forced transfers to the trading and money-lending classes was for long years met only by palliatives instead of by some more radical measures. The Secretary of State, Lord Stanley, as far back as 1858, drew attention to the change worked by the multiplication and increased power of Civil Courts among the landholders and agricultural communities. He observed that the legislation of 1831, which enlarged the powers of petty Civil Judges had greatly promoted the rapid transfer of landed property from old to new hands. While fully recognising the impolicy of putting a restriction upon the ready transfer of property, His Majesty's Government considered that the circumstances were such as to call for palliative or remedial measures. I hold in my hand, my Lord, a compilation which shows the correspondence which ensued and all who care to wade through the pages, somewhere near 450, will find that in the face of a great consensus of experienced opinion in favour of restricting the right of alienation of occupancy right the matter was disposed of practically by a phrase, the phrase that "it is economically unsound to interfere with the free transfer of property," the real fact of the matter being that the question was not that of interfering with free transfer but of interfering with forced sales.

INTERFERENCE WITH FORCED SALES.

Further the true economic theory as set out, as I understand in text books on political economy is that it is unsound to treat land as security for short debts. I have listened with interest to all that has fallen at this debate and it has interested me to notice that that argument has not again been revived. We hear nothing more now about the economic unsoundness of interfering with the free transfer of land, because it is recognised that it is not free transfer. Then coming to the Deccan riots, It is well known that a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction against the middlemen and the money lenders in the Deccan was evoked and there was a series of Agrarian riots. Then there came certain remedial measures in the Civil Procedure Code. These remedial measures took the shape, so far as the agriculturists were concerned, of exempting from attachment by the Civil Court for private debts the implements and cattle of the cultivators and the materials of their houses and also remoulding the provisions of the insolvency law. It has never been clear to any person, as far as I understand, how an agriculturist who earns his livelihood from the land can continue his occupation with his cattle, or the materials of his house but without land. Nor has it been clear how insolvency provisions can be of any benefit whatever if the cultivator, though he may realise that he is in a bankrupt condition, is obliged to bring into court as one of his assets the land from which he gains his livelihood and without which he cannot further continue his occupation; and also how he can be expected if he is a Hindu to avail himself of insolvency provisions when according to his own religious law he is condemned to eternal punishment if he does not pay off the debts of his father and grandfather. Then coming to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, it does not in any way protect the agriculturist who has already mortgaged his land. It gives the Civil Court certain powers to reduce the rate of interest and to what is called go behind the land, as it has been long recognised that this measure, is a mere palliative, and does not go to the root of the evil. I need not say more about it. I refer to it because it has evoked considerable discussion and it is an answer to those who say that this question has not received sufficient publication. In regard to that I may draw attention to a series of articles which appeared in the "Journal of the Poona Sarvajaanik Sabha" in which the whole question is very ably discussed and these articles show how far public attention was drawn to this matter at the time. Then came further discussion and this caused some divergence of opinion in which Sir Raymond West took a firm stand. That was followed by the Land Indebtedness Commission and we all know what that Commission reported. It drew attention to the evils of the transfer of the rights of the occupant to the middleman, but after that there was a period during which there was some hesitation about adopting the recommendations of the Commission and ultimately the different Provinces, Administrations and Governments were left to propose their own schemes. Lord Lansdowne, in a well-known minute on that report, remarked strongly on the evil of alienation of occupancy right. Then there came the Land Alienation Act in the Punjab, and it is well-known how much discussion that measure evoked. As regards the changes, which were introduced by the survey tenure, I have not heard in the remarks which have fallen in this Council, attention directed to what to a semi-civilised people, conservative in their ways, must have appeared the almost revolutionary methods which were adopted by the Government in regard to the occupants, without preventing them from long ousted from their occupancy by the private creditor

THE CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY.

The condition in which the peasantry were has already been referred to in the speech of the hon'ble mover of the Bill at Mahableshwar. It is well-known into what condition these tenants had fallen, but I have not heard attention as I think, sufficiently directed to the law under which they lived. They were obliged to pay the debts of their fathers and grandfathers; they were already, therefore, burdened with this debt under stringent obligations to devote their life-long labour to discharge ancestral debts. If at that time with the powers of the Civil Courts to oust them from their homes Government had extended to this peasantry that policy of clemency which has been announced as the policy of Government, and has met with such strong expressions of approval from so many members of this Council there can be no reason to doubt that the condition of the peasantry would be far better at the present time. I have not heard any reason advanced why private creditors ought not to have that consideration for their debtors which they urge so much should be extended to them in regard to public demands. I think I have shown sufficiently that in regard to the plea for caution and patience that this matter has been before the Council for a very long time and ample opportunity has been afforded for those interested in the matter to make up their minds, and it must be a subject of congratulation to the supporters of this policy to find that after all the time and attention that has been devoted to the matter, all that has been brought forward is a plea for further time as the strongest plea to be made in this Council. Something has been said about the interests in which this advocacy is raised. As far as that is concerned, it appears to be the case that a certain number of cultivators are very much in the position of the fly in the spider's web, and any argument for time and further postponement in order to consider the matter further cannot be brought forward in the interests of the fly. Besides the plea for time there are some little objections which have been urged, and which I am glad of this opportunity to deal with, because for a long time I myself have been a strong advocate of the policy of restricting the forced sale of occupancy rights. First of all the constitutional question has been raised. I do not know whether I exactly understand what basis there is for the belief that any constitutional question is raised at all. When the Land Revenue Code became law, Government having adopted a certain policy, gave certain statutory powers to their subordinates to carry out that policy. But Government having seen fit to alter that policy it is difficult to find any constitutional reason, as far as my humble opinion is concerned, why Government should not give fresh orders to their subordinates and authorise them to carry out the new policy. The question of the "Mirasdar" has been raised. It has been said that the "Mirasdar" was placed in a lower position by the revenue policy of Government. I believe that that statement is founded upon remarks made upon the fact that in a village community even if the "Mirasdar" had gone away for thirty years, when he returned he resumed his place and was allowed to cultivate the same land. That is a very different thing from saying that the "Mirasdar" had a right to the resumption of his land for cultivation if he did not pay his share towards the public revenue.

AN INDIAN AND ROMAN PARALELL.

Maine, in his "Indian Village Communities," has already reminded us: "The village community of India is at once an organised patriarchal society and an assemblage of co-proprietors. The personal relations to each other of the men who compose it are indistinguishably confounded with their proprietary rights, and to the 'attempts of English' functionaries to separate the two may be assigned some of the most formidable miscarriages of Anglo-Indian administration." I have not heard the argument advanced that an Inamdar is not entitled to evict a "mira," tenant if he does not discharge his obligation to the Inamdar. The argument seems to be that the proprietary rights of some persons not very clearly indicated are threatened by this new policy underlying the Bill. I do not know whether any profit can be expected from the discussion as to whether the occupant is or is not the proprietor. For a long time there was a very unprofitable discussion as to whether the share which Government takes is a tax or a rent. But it has been said over and over again that in some way Government parted with their proprietary rights in the soil by granting the conditional right of occupancy in unalienated land. A despatch of the Government of India has been quoted in support of that view, but no reference has been made to a subsequent remark by another Viceroy that "in no period in the history of India has the demand for a share in the produce of land to which Government are legally and by immemorial custom entitled been so moderate as at the present time." That is a confident statement of the legal and immemorial right of the Government to a share in the produce of the land. I am aware that the Bombay Government does treat the tenant as the proprietor of the soil, but I think that if that question is worth raising at all attention may be usefully directed to the occupancy right as referred to in the Code. It deals with unalienated land, and the distinction is kept up all through between alienated and unalienated land. There is a very interesting passage in Maine's "Ancient Law" where he points out that in a certain phase of Roman history "The municipalities began the practice of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant at a fixed rent and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors and the tenant whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contracts was subsequently recognised by the Praetor himself as having himself a qualified proprietorship which in time became known as an Emphyteusis . . . The Praetor, as has been said, treated the Emphyteuta as a true proprietor. When ejected he was allowed to reinstate himself by a Real action, the distinctive badge of proprietary right, and he was protected from disturbance by the author of his lease so long as the canon or quit rent was punctually paid. But at the same time it must not be supposed that the ownership of the author of the lease was either extinct or dormant. It was kept alive by a power of re-entry on non-payment of the rent, a right of pre-emption in case of sale, and a certain control over the mode of cultivation. We have, therefore, in our emphyteusis a striking example of the double ownership which characterises feudal property, and one moreover which is much simpler and more easily limitated than the juxtaposition of legal and equitable rights." Baden Powell in his treatise on Indian Land Tenures, which is accepted as an authority, appears to treat the Bombay survey occupant as a proprietor, but Baden Powell also admits that "the concurrent existence of several interests in the soil is rendered possible by the fact that property or interest in land is more concerned with the produce and with dividing it than anything else." It is somewhat difficult to follow the argument of the hon'ble mover of the amendment that owners may come and owners may go, but the land is held in perpetuity. The hon'ble member does not say by whom it is to be held in perpetuity.

The Hon'ble Mr. Matha: Section 73 says that—

The Hon. Mr. Aston: I understood the hon. member to say holders may come and holders may go but the land is to be held in perpetuity. If there is a break in the chain of holders Government comes in, but I have not heard the argument used as to what the rights of Government then are, nor have I heard the argument that if a middleman acquires the right of occupancy he can transfer the occupancy on any terms he chooses. An attack has been made on the assessment levied by Government and it seems to be seriously proposed that if the object of Government is to have a contented and prosperous peasantry, able to pay the public demands, Government ought to forego that demand. I don't know whether anyone will be expected to deal with such an argument seriously, but financially it seems to be on a level with the argument of the school boy who would provide funds to support a particular object by not going to school for a week and devoting the fees to that object. I have long been familiar with the cry that the reason why the cultivators are in debt is because of the State demand. More than twenty-five years ago it happened to be my duty to deal with certain reports by subordinate Judges in the district and in every one of them almost a remark was made about the poverty of the ryots being due to the State demand. The subordinate Judges in these reports stated their conviction that the ryots were really too poor to pay the revenue demands. I asked for further information as to why, if the subordinate Judges held that belief, they were day by day in their Civil Courts granting decrees for immediate execution for private debts very greatly more than, sometimes ten or a hundred times more than, the public demand. No answer was offered. Well, it has been said that some vague fears are held that the credit of the ryot will suffer. In order to deal with such an objection, it is necessary to have clear ideas of what is the actual right of the ryot in his village. He cannot carry on the cultivation of his occupancy without incurring at the same time a burden of ancestral debt, and it is a well-known fact that although that obligation, which is recognised as a legal obligation, extends only legally to the debt of his grandfather accounts are easily manipulated so that it is disguised when the debt arose, and so it becomes continued from generation to generation.

THE WASTE ON LITIGATION.

The occupancy is so small that the holder finds himself continually involved in litigation to maintain his right. I have continually seen the remark by a subordinate Judge when dealing with witnesses, that witnesses of a sort could be got at two annas per head in any number, and in these conditions of life the real owner of the occupancy has to fight against all sorts of attempts to deprive him of the right. He is taken to the Civil Court, then taken to the Mamlatdar's Court, and to the Civil Court again on appeal. It is very obvious how very large an amount of the profits of agriculture in this country go towards litigation. Consider the persons with whom the ryot has to deal. Few agriculturists can read and write. The ryot has to deal with a writer belonging to the trading classes; he signs documents on the facts supplied to him by other persons, and when he is taken into Court, he is confronted again by persons of the money-lending or trading interest. The very person who comes to him to effect process is one of this same class. A fear has been expressed in the minute of dissent recorded by hon'ble members, that Government may ultimately desire to evict the occupant. I have not seen, nor have I heard any argument why that should be feared by persons who appear to be perfectly indifferent at what rate of speed the occupant is evicted by the Civil Court at the instance of the private creditor. A great deal has been said about the improvidence of the ryots. Something was said about the fact that when they were given this right of transfer, they were immediately encouraged, to launch out into extravagant expenditure. But I think it is generally recognized that the period when there was some rise in the status of the ryot and some increase in his expenditure was during the American war when his produce went up very much in price and the ryot found himself in very much better circumstances. From my experience of the litigation that has come before me, I am convinced that the ryot is a hard working, industrious person. He is liable by custom to incur certain expenditure on occasion, but it is not right to accuse him of improvidence. If he were to enjoy the hospitality of his caste-fellows and on the occasion of a marriage or a funeral in his family did not show similar hospitality he would suffer in status and in the estimation of his fellows. He looks to the money-lender for assistance on these occasions and also for money to meet his agricultural demands. All these are added together and he finds it impossible to meet the debt. The money-lender is called the friend of the ryot, but there is a very great difference between borrowing money on a pledge, redeeming the pledge at the end of the agreement or afterwards renewing it unredeemed, and lending money on the pledge and then when it is not redeemed, adding accumulated interest from generation to generation. The debts accumulate in such a way and the hold which the middlemen or the money-lender has upon the occupant is so strong that the whole pursuit of agricultural industry becomes burdened with the load of ancestral debt in a way which would convert traders and money-lenders themselves into slaves of the capitalists, if the same rules and laws were applied to them. What has to be distinctly borne in mind when we talk about the value of land is that when the creditor gets the producer into his toils, he is then in a position to exploit the labour of the occupant. There was a remarkable case in Europe only the other day, where there was some public agitation, because nuns in a convent were made to embroider and do such work through the day and in to the night. The bishop of the church called this Christian slavery and called it exploiting the labour of the nuns. That, my Lord, is the condition of the cultivating tenant, when he is in the grip of the middleman. If any lesson is needed, that lesson has been writ large on the province of Gujarat, of what is the result, when the cultivator is in that position. The Hon'ble Mr. Lely has given a number of instances of the position of the ryot in this respect. If reference is made to cases in Civil Courts, those instances could be very largely multiplied. But I give one instance of how it is that the labour of the debtor is exploited, which came under my own observation. That was an instance in which the debtor had no longer any land. A creditor in consideration of his signing a bond agreeing to pay an ancestral debt of Rs. 50, advanced him a sum of Rs. 30, and took a bond, called a service bond, under which the debtor was to serve the creditor for a period of six years for one good meal a day, two blankets and two cloths per year, in any sort of service the creditor ordered from personam. After three years, no left the creditor's employ and a suit was brought against him to recover the whole amount without taking into consideration anything whatever for the three years he had worked, or otherwise have him put in jail. That may appear rather a strong instance, but if reference is made to the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission, there will be found very many instances of similar service bonds, and the remark that the practice is very prevalent in Khandesh as between the middleman and the ryot. The load of ancestral debt grows from year to year and enterprise in the pursuit of agriculture is shackled. It has been said that encouragement should be given to other industries, but I agree most heartily with the suggestion thrown out by the Hon'ble Mr. Lely that it might well engage the attention of all those interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country to see how far the welfare of the state generally and not only mere private interests can be promoted by the policy underlying this Bill. That is a subject which must appeal to the patriotism and the undoubted desire for the welfare of the country, which not only the members who oppose the Bill, but also those who are in its favour must feel. Some an argument may well appeal to those who agree with the opinion, expressed at a meeting of the National Congress, that there are fifty millions of people in India on the verge of starvation and that Government should take the right step to remedy that state of affairs. I am confident, my Lord, that such a policy as is embodied in this Bill will go further than anything else towards altering the conditions of life for a hard working, industrious and important branch of the community.

THE HON. SARDAR GANPATRAO MADHAVRAO.

The Hon. Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao alias Abasaheb Vinoorar said:—It is with great diffidence, that I rise to speak on a subject which is most important, and which has created so great an agitation throughout the Presidency. Looking to the noble object of Government in placing the Bill before the Council, I would be wanting in that sense of duty which has devolved upon me as a landlord as well as an agriculturist, if I did not express, on their behalf, their sincere and grateful thanks to Government for taking a step to ameliorate their present deplorable condition, and making the land inalienable, and by making such other provisions as would tend to improve their present impoverishment. It is not my intention, my Lord, to take your up Lordship's valuable time in discussing the pros and cons of the Bill, as they have been already discussed in the Council, as I had not sufficient time at my disposal to go over the whole literature on this important subject. As remarked by my Hon. colleagues, the agrarian situation in the Presidency demands the most serious attention of Government, and as far as my own opinion is concerned, the present measure taken up by Government is likely to gain the desired object. I am of opinion that the deplorable condition of our ryots is principally due to the reckless extravagance on account of several pernicious caste customs. It is needless for me to say, as the honourable members are already aware, that our agriculturists are, as a rule, a set of ignorant people, and unless and until they are made to understand the rules of moderation their condition will never be improved. The present Bill is calculated to teach them these precepts, and will, I consider, make them cut their coat according to their cloth. It goes without saying that so long as the illiterate agriculturists could borrow money from any source they will not leave a single stone unturned to contract debts on any interest, exhorted by the greedy usurers. Borrowing beyond their means is the sole reason of their impoverishment. The very fact that as much as 50 per cent. of the land in the Presidency has passed into the hands of sowcars is a conclusive proof of these observations of mine. It is necessary that our agriculturists should learn to lead their lives economically and never to out-strip their own limited resources. I beg further to observe, my Lord, that the Bill leaves discretionary powers to Collectors and I would add, without any fear of contradiction, they, being officers of considerable experience, have always wielded such powers with integrity of purpose and for the benefit of both the rulers and the ruled. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I am not inclined to vote in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta's amendment, and I most heartily support the measure proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Monteath.

THE HON. MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare considered that the Bill was fraught with such pregnant consequences and, such far, reaching results that it should be dropped altogether. The Bill lays the axe at the root of those principles of land laws prevailing from times immemorial in this part of the country, and suddenly by an arbitrary method solves the problem of ownership of land in a manner which entirely sweeps away the rights of the people and which endows Government with full proprietorship. The Hon'ble mover at the first reading called this Bill an experiment only which can be cancelled with a stroke of the pen. Surely such a matter does not admit of being made the subject of an experiment. The present Bill itself exceeds by far in proportion only by an experimental measure. I can quite understand an experiment being carried out on a small scale. But it is too fearful an experiment when you expose to its operation a whole presidency with a stroke of the pen. I am afraid that it is easier said than done. You can never undo the disastrous effects caused in the mean time, even supposing that you are sufficiently strong-minded to admit the failure of your experiment. This Bill deprives the ryot of all credit practically. A temporary occupant cannot obtain requisite loans on the credit of his crops alone, which after all are a very uncertain and insufficient security. It has now become the fashion to cry down the sowcars. The agitation against this Bill has been stated to be a money-lending agitation. But how can you develop any country without capital? The sowcar will always exist in some shape or other. Why, it has been admitted, that the ryots cannot go on without some capitalist to help them. So it is really not possible that the sowcar can be removed off the face of India. If he were to be so removed we might enjoy the spectacle of a fertile country lying barren throughout for want of monetary help. The question is who ought to be the sowcar. The present action of Government will compel Government to become themselves the sowcar. Thus, then, the competition lies between the Marwari and the Government. Now, ought Government really to take up the role of sowcar? Can it do so with advantage to itself and to the people by trying to become the sowcar? The only achievement that can be accomplished is to undo the legitimate influence of the saving classes. Apart from its merits, how the provisions of this Bill will be worked is foreshadowed by the fact that the authorities evidently consider that the present juncture affords the best opportunity for its introduction. If the Bill was to be confined to Western Khandesh and to other tracts, the present position of affairs is entirely imm

hange was allowed to take its natural course our ators would have earned considerably higher in rupees for their produce than they do now. very sovereign worth of produce exported they compelled to receive Rs. 15 instead of about , to which they are entitled with an open mint. st their income is thus curtailed the taxes that pay remain unaltered as in the days prior to losing of the mints. I submit, my Lord, it is a hard case, and deserves the commiseration of rnment. But at the same time I am perfectly e that this is

AN IMPERIAL QUESTION,

one we cannot deal with here. So that I am alluding to it in passing, but would leave it confidence in the hands of our able friend the bis Mr. Gokhale, who will, I hope, place this very portant subject clearly before the Imperial Coun- with his accustomed eloquence, and I feel con- ced that that wise and sympathetic Viceroy, who es over the destines of the Indian Empire, with fertile resources under his command will discover e remedy to ameliorate the unhappy condition the poor ryots scattered all over India who are ays loyal and pray for the wellbeing of their ers. My Lord, the Bill provides that at the end each short lease the Collector for the time being ll revise the assessment. I, for one, have no th in the clemency of the Collectors, who have depend mostly upon the misleading reports their subordinates, especially in the mofussils. veral cases have come within my knowledge which ustrate the enormous increase in the assessments ade in Bombay. For a plot of land in the Military Dare Fort, of 234 square yards, the owner has been ying since 1877, Rs. 10-5-0 per annum; now Rs. 1-8-0 is demanded. At Girgaum a plot paid 9 pies; is now increased to 8 annas, and the same thing s occurred at Chowpatty and Mahaluxmi, which an increase of 950 per annum. There is a large ot of land of about 28,000 square yards, owned us and situated in the heart of Byculla, near the ictoria Gardens, and is is simply laid waste owing to e uncertainty of what increased assessment will be harged when its lease expires in a few years. We an therefore neither build, lease, nor sell it. I can uote several more cases, but will not occupy the aluable time of the Council. Although we are ow discussing this Bill, I find from the local papers hat an

OVERZEALOUS BHIWANDI MAMLATDAR

as already taken upon himself the responsibility f acting upon it. The letter says that "no less than s. 2,00,000 worth of lands were thus recklessly natched away from the cultivators" in a day." t appears that the owner was living at a distance f 100 miles from his fields; although the Govern- ent notice was served on the tenant in whose ame the land nominally stood on the Government egister; yet the owner was ignorant of the fact hat his tenant had failed to pay the taxes, conse- uently his fields were forfeited. I would, therefore, uggest that the 15 days' notice as is now proposed y the Select Committee should be extended to 3 months, so that an absent owner will have ample ime to be apprised of the default and will make ood the payment. In the meantime I am lad to see that the Government resolution of the th instant will stop further inroads into the rights nd privileges of the cultivators for at least a year. What I contend is that if the rich feels the pinch of he abnormal increase in the assessment and are ble to contest it in a Court of Law, (though I onfess with little chance of success), what can the oor illiterate ryot do, but to submit to his fate vith resignation? Taking everything into con- ideration I reiterate what I said before, that in y humble opinion it is premature to attempt this interesting experiment" just now it would be ar more expedient to defer the consideration of the Bill than to enact it and have to rescind it after short trial which would be, I believe, almost with- out precedent in the annals of legislation. Let us ee how the Punjab Alienation Land Bill works before introducing a similar one in our own Presidency. I am, therefore, in favor of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji said the first provision of the Bill was to amend the definition of the term "boundary work." It was necessary to amend the definition in the way proposed, as accord- ing to the present interpretation of the term, the long-established practice of maintaining visible boundary marks could not be enforced and the strips of land were being ploughed up. It was quite neces- sary that the boundaries of the different survey num- ber should be maintained intact, as otherwise the result of the operations of the survey, which had been carried on at very great expense, would be undone and the dispute about boundaries would again be increased, and it would be very difficult to decide them. The amendment to Section 48 of the Land Revenue Code had eventually been brought forward with the object of determining, who was to fix the new assessment on land appropriated for one purpose when such land was appropriated for other purpose. The necessity of making such provision in the Bill was nowhere made clear. There was a general complaint that the building fines at present imposed were excessive, and it would be a hardship if the assessments were allowed and revised periodically. It would not be a sound policy to impose serious checks on the expansion of the city towards its suburbs. The third and the most important provision of the Bill related to the restriction on the right of agriculturists to transfer his land. The assumptious that the agriculturist was a spendthrift, and that if his credits were curtailed he would be prevented from borrowing, were not true of all agriculturists alike. In some cases it might be desirable to restrict the right of transfer. The con- ditions of life of the agriculturist differ in various parts of the Presidency. He was of opinion that in the abstract this restriction would be of use in better- ing the condition of the agriculturist in some cases. But it was one thing to impose such restrictions over large area when for the first time giving waste land for cultivation, as has been done in the case of Jamrao Canal in Sindh, and it was quite another thing to curtail this right of free transfer when it had been enjoyed without interruption for a period of more than fifty years in some detached occupancy. The Bill gives a very wide discretion to executive officers. The powers proposed to be granted under Section 98 to the Collectors were not at all necessary to carry out the object which the Government had in view. There was nothing to prevent the executive giving out land on short leases and with increased assess- ment. The intentions of Government in proposing the Bill and the way in which they were going to work it had been emphatically declared, but unless those pronouncements were embodied in the Bill there was reason to fear that they would not be carried out. The courts of law thought it was their business to interpret the letter of the law and were not bound by the expressions of opinion of the mover of the Bill. The Bill when passed might be worked so as to increase the revenue of Government, but that was not surely their object in bring- ing it forward. By itself the Bill was not cal- culated to improve the conditions of agriculturists. Some provisions should be made to advance him money for the hundred and one occasions on which he had the necessity of borrowing. Under the new tenure the personal liability of the agriculturist remains, although the land would not be liable to be sold. In execution of the decree of the sowkar still the crops would be liable to be attached as soon as they were reaped. Supposing the condition of the occupant were bettered by the restriction, unless the occupancies were made impartable, beyond a certain limit, within a generation or so, the good effect of the measure would vanish, the occupancies would be sub-divided into small shares, which it would be unprofitable to cultivate. The greatest objection to the present Bill which it deals was on the score of the sudden change of policy which it involves. Regarding the agitation against the Bill, he said that from what one heard and saw, it was impossible to believe that the agita- tion was not the real expression of opinion of agricul- turists. After all it was not the money-lender who would be hit by the Bill. Whenever it would be to his advantage he would not allow the lands to be forfeited. He would pay up the arrears and keep the land under the old tenure. Much could be said on the standpoint of the money-lender in favour of the trans- fer of lands from poor cultivators, who were not able to make any improvement on the land, into the hands of capitalists. There is no justification for hurrying the Bill, and he, therefore, supported the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Mehta.

In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were during the week ending 19th instant 119 cases and 66 deaths from cholera. In the city of Srinagar itself there were 26 cases and 18 deaths during the week referred to.

On the 12th instant a party of three havildars and six sepoys of the Border Military Police, Peshawar, while escorting the outlaws Said Khan, Afridi, of Lasharu, and Said Abbas, of Shahi, whom they had arrested in the hujra of Madat Khan, at the village of Chiqrimitti, were attacked by the villagers led by Madat Khan and the outlaws were rescued. The use of fire arms on both sides resulted in three villagers being killed and four wounded, while one sepoy was dangerously wounded and another slightly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harm- less and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every- where.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A STEP has been taken in India towards recognising the immense value of trained regimental scouts by the sanction of a distinctive badge to be worn by them except on manœuvres and on field service. As yet no official scheme has been laid down for the peace training of these men; but the fact of their recogni- tion at all may perhaps be taken as an indication that in course of time the necessity of very careful training will also be recognised. In the French and German cavalry the system has recently been introduced, and the scouts are regarded as a picked and highly im- portant component of the regiment. In France twenty men per squadron are selected for the work, and put through a special course over and above the ordinary course of instruction in scouting and reconnais- sance. Baden-Powell in his "Aids" points out clearly enough that such a peace training is absolutely essential, and he gives the outlines of a scheme which might well be adopted into the army, both at home and abroad. But if the scout is to be a specialist, performing functions whose importance really cannot be over-estimated, it should be recognised that with his responsibilities he should have privileges. He might well be let off routine duties and draw extra pay, subject to periodical examinations, such as signallers have to undergo; he should be well mount- ed, and easily distinguishable at all times. In fact, to be a regimental scout should be made an object of ambition to men of the right stamp.

There used to be a saying in the army, "Once on the Staff always on the Staff," and there is much truth in that saying even now. It is also undeniable that, as we put it last week, if an officer wishes for medals, mention in dispatches, and decorations, his object can be best attained by getting on the Staff. A regimental officer who sticks to his corps may have the bad luck of never seeing a shot fired during the whole of his service, and therefore, whatever his merits, he is not a "distinguished" officer to be rewarded by medals, orders, and exceptional promotion. There is much to be said against the idea of making service before the enemy the only test of military merit. Accident or luck decides whether a man shall or shall not encounter danger in the field. Besides, what decides distinction before the enemy is in most cases simply that an officer held a certain position and did not show himself to be conspicuously unfit for that position. Prominent merit—granted the position—is needed to secure a mention in despatches. Frederick the Great once utterly exposed the fallacy that merit consisted in field service alone. He was urged to ap- point a certain general to a certain exalted and much coveted post, and it was pointed out that the general in question had seen much active service. "Posh," replied the King, "that is no recommendation. The mule that carries my baggage has gone through a dozen campaigns."

The French service papers have natural busied themselves with a discussion of the results obtained in the recent manœuvres. The principal question, thinks the "Moniteur de la Flotte," which was the involved in the scheme of the manœuvres was the following: "Is it possible for our naval forces in the Mediterranean to bar the road to a hostile squadron coming from Gibraltar, and at the same time to pre- vent the junction of the squadron in question with a friendly or allied fleet collected in the Sardinian, Italian, or Maltese waters? This question has been answered in the affirmative. With the small number of cruisers at its disposal Squadron A succeeded just at the right moment in effecting a contact with the enemy's ships. This success, however, while it does honour to the strategical dispositions adopt- ed, and to the manner in which the cruisers executed their mission, must not be taken to imply that the number of cruisers was sufficient. It was too evident, indeed, at particular junctures, that an expected success was likely to be compromised by the want of a cruiser, by the lack of means to scout in a particular direction, by the want of a sufficiently extended line of scouts. . . . . And the conclusion to be drawn from the different phases of the manœuvres is nothing new, but is simply that the chances of war will be altogether with the side which is the best advised of the enemy's movements, that is to say, with the side which has the best cruisers, and most of them."

Captain Chihakatu Tamari, of the Imperial Japa- nese Navy, who served as lieutenant in the Impsrieuse under the flag of Vice-Admiral, now Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, 1880-00, has been appointed Na- val Attache of the Japanese Legation in London.

An interesting correspondence has just taken place in the Francais concering the credit due for giving the first impulse to the construction of submarine boats in France. M. Lestonnat has been depreciating the work of the late Admiral Aube, and has declared, contrary to all probability, that, if he could return to the world, he would be found among the partisans of the building of armoured ships. M. Paul Fontin, formerly his private secretary, to whom were con- fided the correspondence and papers of the admi- ral, has had no difficulty in showing that the views of Admiral Aube were fully in harmony with those ex- pressed by the "Jeune Marine," and that he advocated swift gun-boats of light draught, throwing melinite shells or ariel torpedoes, autonomous torpedo boats and submarine vessels. M. Fontin makes an interesting point in regard to the latter, by publishing two letters which Gustave Zede addressed to Admiral Aube in 1888 and 1890, in which he said that the admiral had suggested to him the submarine boat which is now the "Gymnote," and had ordered the construction of that vessel. The designer testified that the admiral along recognised the importance of the problem, and that without his intervention its solution could not have been undertaken. At a time when submarine boats are so much discussed, it is interesting to have this light thrown upon the origin of the modern vessels in France.

The prize of 500 francs offered by the French Navy League for an essay on the "Utilisation of a Flotilla of Torpedo Boats and Submarines for Colonial Defence," has been awarded to Lieut. Gustave Verdier. The decision was difficult, for a paper by Lieut. Roger Brylinski was almost equal, and three other essays were very highly commeaded, though one, dealing only with Indo-China and Cochin-China did not fulfil all the conditions.

A Board appointed by the United State Navy Department has recommended that the use of homing pigeons be discontinued as soon as wireless telegraphy is introduced into the Navy; that pending such action no new pigeon cotes be established; and that wireless telegraphy be adopted by the Navy for transmission of messages between distant points. The board is of opinion that a high degree of special electrical training is demanded for the successful operation of any system of wireless telegraphy, and suggests as necessary the establishment of two stations sufficiently far removed from each other for the training of officers and men. In its opinion this requirement would be best met by the establishment of such stations at the Navy Yard, Washington, and the Naval Academy, Annapolis. The selection of any special system of wireless telegraphy is, in the opinion of the Board, very largely a matter of busi- ness detail.

Intelligence comes from Washington that the United States Navy Department intends to re-establish the European station. It will be remembered that, previous to the outbreak of the war with Spain, the vessels were withdrawn, and a force has not been maintained in European waters since, owing to no vessels being available. The Chicago, Albany, and Nashville are mentioned, and perhaps the Kearsarge or Alabama. The Americans have never before had a powerful battleship in European waters, but the squadron will, of course, be weak compared with those maintained by other Powers. The station for the ships will include the Mediterranean, and extend to a line drawn from Greenland to Brazil.

It is now understood that the German manœuvres will begin in Eastern Prussia on September 7, when the 1st Army Corps, under Count Finck von Fincken- stein, will parade at Konigsberg and proceed thence to Dantzig, where it is due to arrive about the 15th of the month. Again, as last year, there will be preliminary manœuvres, when the two cavalry divisions of the 17th Army Corps, under Von Lentze, which is expected near Dantzig on Septem- ber 16, will operate in front of the two armies as reconnoitring and covering cavalry. Mean- while the manœuvres of the fleet collected in the Baltic, and at the mouth of the Vistula, will be in progress in connection with the movements on shore. A report is current that the gunboats and torpedo boats will ascend the river and take part in the mili- tary manœuvres, preventing the passage, and so forth. The army corps manœuvres, properly so- called, will last four days, from the 17th, that is to say, to September 20. At the conclusion all the troops will return to garrison by rail, even the cavalry and artillery. A very bad harvest is expected in Eastern Prussia, and the marching columns would, it is feared, do more mischief.

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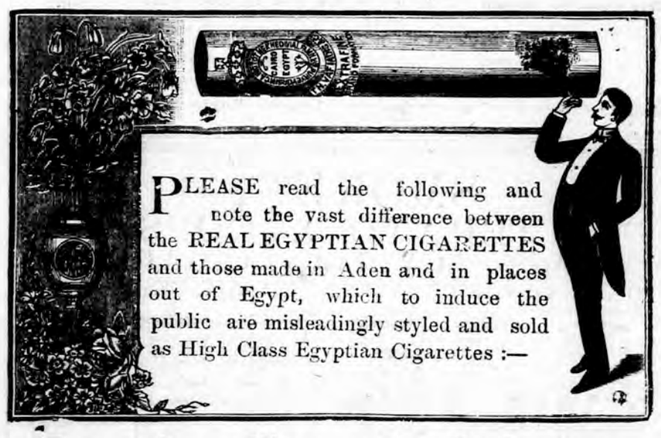

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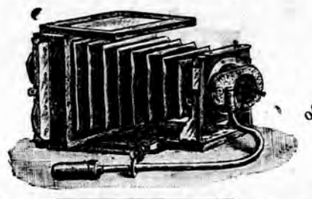

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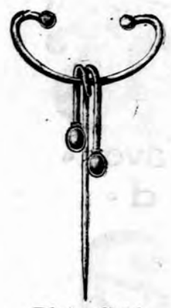
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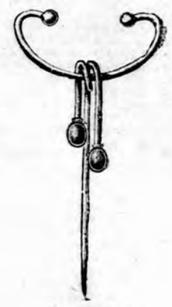
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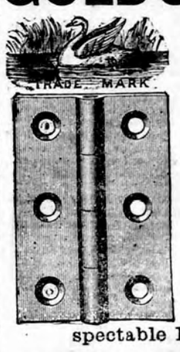

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